



Rents force diplomats out of Herzliya

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A soldier fires into the air in Ramallah yesterday to disperse demonstrators who threw stones and set fire to tires. (AFP telephoto)

## Boy killed as unrest continues

By JOEL GREENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A 12-year-old Palestinian boy was killed yesterday and six other youths wounded in the third consecutive day of widespread disturbances in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. Five Israelis were hurt.

The demonstrations, which began after the killing last week of two Palestinian students by IDF troops, continued unabated, though an IDF spokesman said they had declined in scope. Troops used "maximal restraint" and concentrated mainly on

keeping main roads open, he said. The boy was killed at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus, where troops opened fire to disperse about

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100 youths who stoned soldiers. He was identified as Ramadan Zeitoun of Balata. Military sources claimed, however, that an initial investigation had found the youth had died before the Balata demonstration.

The sources said four other youths were wounded in the lower parts of their bodies when troops fired at demonstrators' legs after shouting warnings and firing in the air. The wounded youths were taken to Rafidia Hospital in Nablus and a curfew was clamped on the camp.

The old campus of Bir Zeit University was ordered closed yesterday until January 3. The campus was the site of student clashes with IDF troops last week in which two students were killed. Bir Zeit acting

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## Labour backs W. Bank policies

By BENNY MORRIS  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The recent disturbances and the security forces' killing of four students and pupils during demonstrations in the West Bank have not engendered a feeling of unease or criticism among most of the Alignment's cabinet ministers. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said yesterday

Bar-Lev said that the IDF "has

acted correctly, in the circumstances, acted as it must act." He said the soldiers had acted in accordance with regulations.

He took issue with the view, recently put forward by Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi, that the disturbances could set back the peace process. Bar-Lev said that "on the contrary, our handling of the demonstrators will persuade (potential partners to peace talks) that force

will get the Arabs nowhere and will solve nothing."

Bar-Lev said that he had heard no voices of dissent from government and IDF policy in the West Bank among his Alignment colleagues in the cabinet.

He called the disturbances "momentary, ephemeral occurrences," and suggested that they would pass "within days or weeks."

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## Issue of Israel PoWs was aborted

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter

Had negotiations between Iran and the U.S. not been halted by the leaks on the arms deal, the issue of Israel's three prisoners of war, held by terrorist groups in Lebanon, would have been raised. Premier Shamir told a meeting of the Likud Knesset faction last night.

Shamir was replying to a question by MK Uzi Landau, who suggested that the weapons deal must have upped the ante that would be asked in any subsequent prisoner exchange deal.

"We would have got to the question of our prisoners," said Shamir, had the negotiations not been broken off suddenly by leaks concerning the arms deal.

The U.S., said Shamir, had believed that Iran's position was shifting — an assessment with which one could perhaps disagree.

But the possibility had been worth pursuing, and he personally was convinced that the government had acted correctly in the arms deal.

Israel, he said, had a clean conscience about its role.

## McFarlane implicates Israel in testimony Shultz denies he knew



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz takes the oath as he prepares to testify. (Reuters telephoto)

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday that he had only fragmentary knowledge of the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and knew nothing at all of the transfer of arms profits to Nicaraguan rebels.

At the opening of the first public congressional hearings into the scandal that has shaken the Reagan Administration, Shultz said the transfer of the money to the Contras

had been a mistake and, he believed, entailed law-breaking.

Meanwhile, former national security adviser Robert McFarlane said that the U.S. began its Iran initiative in the summer of 1985 after hearing from "a third country" that more moderate elements in Iran were indeed interested in opening a dialogue with the U.S.

McFarlane, testifying before the committee, did not identify the country involved, although White House officials have confirmed that it was Israel.

Shultz told the committee: "From what I have seen... some things took

place that were clearly illegal." He did not go into detail.

Shultz said of the secret transfer to the rebels of up to \$30 million in profits from sales of U.S. arms to Iran: "My role in that was zero — I knew nothing about it until it came out."

Shultz also disclosed that the U.S. ambassador in Beirut, John Kelly, had had secret talks with White House staff members and other people engaged in the Iran arms affair without Shultz's knowledge.

He told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee

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## Kirkpatrick flays Reagan's aides

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Former U.S. ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick yesterday rapped Secretary of State George Shultz, Attorney-General Edwin Meese and White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan for allowing President Reagan to take the heat alone on the Iran arms sales.

Speaking at a press conference here on the second and last day of the Jeane Kirkpatrick Forum on Local Government (see story, page 4), Kirkpatrick said that the three senior officials — and senior State Department officials Michael Armacost and John Whitehead — had shirked their responsibility to the president.

"A president is ultimately responsible in war, too, but that doesn't mean you put him at the



Jeane Kirkpatrick with President Hertzog in Tel Aviv. (Brunnman/Media)

front of the front lines to take all the fire," she said. "At critical points, the president was pushed to centre stage and his chief advisers faded into the background, whereas it

should have been the other way round. People, particularly cabinet officers, should either rally round the president or get out."

She does not think the Iran affair

can be compared to Watergate, since Watergate involved a crime, a cover-up and perjury. "I know [CIA director] Bill Casey very well. He's a first-class lawyer and the author of textbooks on law. He would not have let the CIA get involved in illegalities," she said.

In her view, it is perfectly appropriate for Israel to have given the U.S. its best advice or help in the effort to free hostages, particularly William Buckley, who was a long-time government operative assumed to have been held under very difficult conditions. "The U.S. would have done the same for Israel or for any of our friends," she said, adding that it would also be reasonable if Israel did help the Contras, since the Nicaraguan government supports the PLO and opposes Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Preparatory talks on Taba begin

GENEVA (AP). — Israeli and Egyptian delegations began preparations yesterday for tomorrow's official inauguration of the international arbitration panel charged with settling the Taba border dispute.

Israel Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir and Nabil El-Arabi, head of the legal division of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, met for talks at an undisclosed site yesterday.

David Danielli, counsellor with the Israeli mission to the UN here, said the meeting dealt with organization issues. The two delegations were also to exchange the formal documents of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement referring the dispute to international arbitration which was ratified by the parliaments of both countries, he said.

## Nakash hearing today

## State lawyers balk at defending Sharir's move

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Senior Justice Ministry attorneys

are still reluctant to respond to the prodding of Attorney-General Yosef Harish, who yesterday asserted that Justice Minister Avraham Sharir should be "given a chance" to defend his decision on William Nakash before the High Court of Justice.

On Sunday, Sharir told Harish and other ministry officials that the main reason for the decision against extradition was his concern for Nakash's safety in a French jail. In subsequent deliberations between Harish and lawyers in the State Attorney's Office, it has become apparent that none of the senior attorneys wants to argue Sharir's case before the High Court next week.

Tamar Hacker of the High Court division in the State Attorney's Office will represent the state at this morning's interim hearing, in which the court will decide whether Nakash will remain in prison till the end of the hearings on his extradition. The state is expected to agree to keep Nakash in jail.

Nakash himself will be brought to the Supreme Court in Jerusalem this morning for the hearing. His attorney, Roland Roth, is expected to demand the immediate release of his client.

The main High Court hearing on the merits of Sharir's decision is expected to be held early next week.

Nakash, who is wanted in France for the 1983 murder of an Arab, was arrested on March 17, 1985, on the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Arab teams feature Jewish stars

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TAMRA — Increasing numbers of Jews are making good money reinforcing the ranks of ambitious soccer teams from sports-crazy Arab villages in Galilee.

Apart from the chance of earning up to NIS 10,000 a year, the Jewish players find that their part-time jobs are rewarding in other ways.

Football plays a central role in Arab villages. The teams attract considerable admiration and serve as a focus for village pride and identification.

Jewish players have found that not only the teams but also the supporters appreciate their skills.

In this village, there are five Jewish players in the Hapoel Tamra line, while their rivals, Maccabi Tamra, have two, in addition to a Jewish coach.

The supporters of both teams say they are proud to

identify with the players who cost their village a considerable sum of money.

The Jews for their part have discovered that relations on and off the pitch and the feedback from the fans keep them signing on with the same team year after year.

Yossi Ben-Simhon, a policeman who works in Acre, is now in his third season with Hapoel.

"I have played with Jewish teams and I can say from experience that the atmosphere here, among the players, management and supporters is much warmer and more fulfilling than in Jewish clubs," he said.

He travels hundreds of kilometres a week from Ma'alot to two training sessions at the Tamra ground, and is usually accompanied by his wife and son to the Saturday league matches.

(Continued on Page 4)

## Jewish terror suspect arrested upon return

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). — Ira Rappaport, a suspected member of the Jewish underground who spent the last three years in the U.S. to avoid arrest, was brought before the magistrates' court here yesterday and released on bail of NIS 10,000.

Rappaport returned to Israel voluntarily late Monday evening, arriving at Ben-Gurion Airport on an Arkia flight from Paris. When he stepped off the plane, he threw himself on the ground and kissed it. Two police officers were waiting to arrest him.

Rappaport is suspected of having

planted a bomb in the car of former Nablus mayor Bassam Shak'a on June 1, 1980. Shak'a lost both legs when the bomb went off.

When the members of the Jewish terror underground were arrested in April 1984, Rappaport was in the U.S. as a Gush Emunim emissary. A U.S. citizen, he remained in that country while the other underground members were tried and convicted. Israel never sought to extradite him, though he lived openly in the U.S.

He returned Monday with his wife

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



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Where will you be Dec. 22?

Smug as a bug in a rug

The Jerusalem Post Hanukka Toy Fund HANDICRAFTS FAIR — Over 50 artisans selling thousands of utterly unique crafts at bargain prices in a carnival atmosphere. Come one, come all —

Monday, December 22, 5-10 p.m. at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Wolfson St., Jerusalem.















# High profile scandals

New York Letter / Louis Bernstein

THE JEWS of New York have been flinching from the headlines in recent weeks. They have been hit by a double whammy. First, the unravelling of a scandal involving a half dozen Jewish investment bankers and reaching its climax with the ignominious detourment of the king of the hill, Ivan Boesky.

Hard on the heels of Boesky's \$100 million fine came a guilty verdict in a New Haven federal courtroom. Four prominent Jewish political leaders led by Stanley Friedman, the leader of the Bronx Democrats, face jail sentences of possibly 50 years for racketeering and bribery. (The trial was moved out of New York in order to ensure its fairness.)

There will be continuous fallout in the future as both scandals may be only the tips of icebergs. There will be sentencing, appeals, and more trials. Knowledgeable observers predict that Boesky will serve some time in jail, but that depends on the information that he sings to federal prosecutors. He also faces civil suits by irate investors.

In both instances, the fact that all involved are Jewish remains subliminal in public comment but very much in the Jewish mind. It is the topic of conversation from after the morning minyan to wedding and bar mitzvah parties.

One picture in a national weekly has Boesky, at an affair of the Jewish Theological Seminary, hoisted on a chair with a yarmulke conspicuously on his head. The news reports about the young financier who illegally fed Boesky information included the irrelevant detail of the plotter meeting for a Sabbath meal. Ethnic jokes and anti-Semitic remarks on Wall Street were more numerous than usual. Fortunately, the stock market rebounded quickly and went on to record highs.

BOESKY, the multi-millionaire, was a member of prestigious national boards such as the United Jewish Appeal, the Jewish Theological

Seminary, and Yeshiva University. He was very charitable. Stanley Friedman, Mike Lazar, Lester Sheffer and Marvin Kaplan were familiar sights at local synagogues and Jewish National Fund functions. Relatively few Jews knew or had even heard of Boesky until his name and features were flashed across the media. Friedman and Lazar were known by thousands. The common denominator linking the financier and the politicians is the shame and pain they have brought on themselves and their families and which, willy-nilly, extends to the Jewish community as a whole.

Regrettably, this sense of shame and malaise in the Jewish community is not limited to New York City. Baltimore, one of America's leading Jewish communities, is undergoing a

'Greed is all right. I want you to know that. Greed is healthy.'

similar experience. Jerry Cardin, a noted communal leader, is now on trial for causing the failure of a bank by misappropriation of funds. Financial and political fraud is not endemic or limited to Jews. As the Boesky and Friedman stories were bouncing around the air waves and making headlines, Mafia leaders were being found guilty of racketeering and sentenced to long jail terms. International chicanery has left a trail to the White House basement. Yet Jews have been sensitized by history and there isn't a Jew in America who isn't disturbed by the exclusiveness of Jewish names in these crimes. When the Cardin case broke in Baltimore, the Baltimore Jewish Times conducted a survey to learn whether it had increased anti-Semitic sentiments. Non-Jews, at least publicly, did not say it was a Jewish problem. Jews, however, felt that non-Jews felt it was a Jewish problem.



Ivan Boesky

THE QUESTION that is being asked is why such people who have attained financial success, prestige, and the social comforts of having made it big were impelled to extend their activities into the realm of white collar crime. One of the young lawyers in the arbitrage case, not yet 30, was earning half a million dollars annually. Cardin, in his defence, is arguing that the \$385,000 he allegedly misused is a pittance in terms of his assets and hardly worth his risking being caught for their misappropriation.

Greed is the obvious answer. The

Talmudic saying that he who has a hundred wants two hundred is still a motivating social force. Boesky made no bones about it. At a commencement address to the School of Business Administration of the University of California last year, he said, "Greed is all right, by the way, I want you to know that. I think greed is healthy."

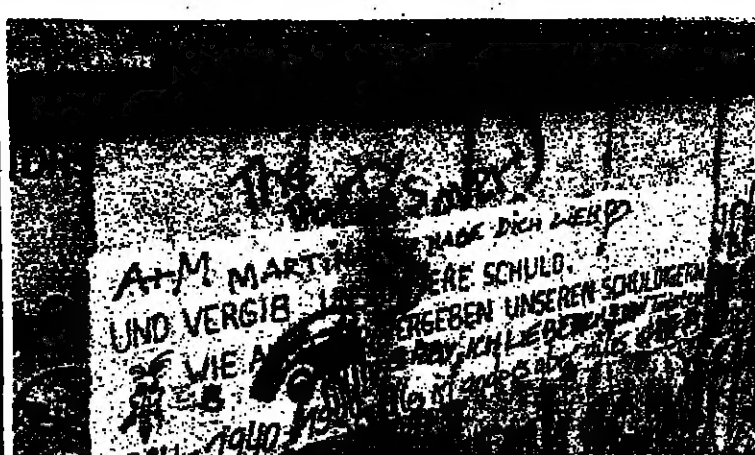
As American Jewry melts into the mainstream of American life, it adopts its values. The American media, in recent years, has given attention and emphasis to those who become wealthy in a short period of time. "Yuppies" are a status symbol. Young people growing up dream of the good life, of retirement at 40, of splashy sports cars, of a life of summers in the Caribbeans and winters on ski slopes. Dennis Levine, who fed Boesky with inside information, told his friends, while yet a teenager, that he'd become a millionaire one way or another. The media relentlessly pound out these messages of the American lifestyle.

The easy dollar and the so-called good life have penetrated very deeply even into the traditional Jewish consciousness. This fact was brought home to me about two weeks ago, when I asked a class of 21 Yeshiva University undergraduates to name their major subjects. As recently as two years ago, about half the class was pre-med or pre-dental, and another 25 per cent pre-law. Now there were but two pre-med. The majority are enrolled in a business major even though the university's business school doesn't open until September.

IF THE FINANCIAL world has built-in pitfalls, the political arena, which is attracting an increasing number of Jews is strewn with ethical and moral traps. The fallout on the Jewish community in instances of a Jew's criminal activity is greater than in a white collar crime because the average citizen views himself as a direct victim and personally injured. When a person spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in a campaign for a position that pays \$80,000 a year, the temptations to recoup the costs stare him in the face.

There is one specific issue that concerned Jews cannot ignore. It should be emphasized that Boesky was a Johnny-come-lately to Jewish leadership. The American Jewish philanthropic establishment consists of people with impeccable records of personal and organizational accomplishment. Yet Boesky catapulted to positions of leadership and responsibility. Others who made the headlines were more active locally. These unfortunate events have opened up a concatenation of probing questions about the criteria for American Jewish leadership on all levels of the community.

The writer, rabbi of Young Israel of Windsor Park, Queens, is a veteran member of the Presidents' Conference.



Graffiti on Berlin Wall

## Voice from the East

Robin Ostow

Vincent von Wroblewsky, a philosopher, earned his Ph.D. in philosophy in 1975 at the Akademie der Wissenschaften in East Berlin, where he has been a research associate since 1967. Von Wroblewsky has written many articles on French existentialism. His book, *Jean Paul Sartre: Theorie und Praxis eines Engagements* was published in 1977.

His parents, Jews and Communists, fled their native Germany for France in 1933. When the Nazis invaded France, his mother fled to unoccupied France where von Wroblewsky was born. His father died in 1944.

After the war, the family returned to Communist East Berlin.

Q: Did your mother give you any kind of Jewish upbringing?

A: She conveyed a Jewish identity to me only through telling me about her life; she also used a lot of Jewish expressions in her speech. She wasn't religious, but she was very strongly Jewish.

Q: Have you ever been a member of the Jewishische Gemeinde (Jewish Community)?

A: No. I've gone to the synagogue a few times for the High Holidays, and I'm really interested in learning more about Jewish culture and history. For quite a while I've felt that it's something I've been missing and would like to catch up on. I'd really like to know more about the religion, the culture, the mythology.

Q: Is your wife Jewish?

A: No.

Q: But your daughter is named Sarah. How did you come to choose that name?

A: Well, when we were expecting the baby, I very much wanted to give it a Jewish name, and I thought of Miriam. Then, when my wife was in the hospital, she decided to name the baby Sarah.

Q: Does your wife give Sarah a Jewish upbringing?

A: No, she can't, because she doesn't have the background for it.

Q: Are you a member of Party?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you consider yourself an atheist?

A: Yes.

Q: Would that make it philosophically or personally difficult for you to

be a member of the Gemeinde?

A: It depends on what's required. If being a member presupposes faith or belief in God, it would be difficult. But if it's a moral or cultural association, a special relationship, then fine.

Q: Is there any kind of Jewish subculture within the party in the GDR among people like you, for example, who feel Jewish but have no relation to the Gemeinde?

A: I wouldn't say so. There are many individuals who fit that description but there's no group dynamic among them.

Q: Do any Israelis - Israeli students at Humboldt University perhaps - ever surface in the party?

A: I didn't know that there are Israeli students at Humboldt.

Q: Is there a particular Jewish sensitivity to certain policies of the party, for example, its Middle East policy?

A: I couldn't say.

Q: Is there any contact between Jews in the party here, and the Israel Communist Party?

A: There is contact, I believe, but not at the grass-roots level. When I was younger, especially when I was a student, I frequently worked as a translator at congresses here. I translated at several congresses of the Fédération Internationale de la Résistance, and there I became sensitized to the problem of the many political groups within Israel and the role of Israel representatives in international organizations, and their conflicts with Arab representatives. But at the grass-roots level, very little is known about Israel and there are no direct ties.

Q: Do you personally have any contact with Israel through relatives or through your travels?

A: No.

Q: What would you add to the description you've given of Jewish life here?

A: Jewish life here isn't limited to what Jews articulate. There are also some non-Jews who, as a result of the course of German history, take an interest in Jewish history and have made some valuable contributions. I'm thinking especially of Heinz Knobloch's book about the role of the Mendelssohn family in Berlin.

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People like Knobloch take great pains to ensure that a tradition, a memory that became endangered because of the Holocaust, won't be lost.

Q: What do you see in the future for Jewishness in the GDR?

A: It's a difficult question. It's a tragedy that I find very painful, even though I'm not religious. The Gemeinde here is so small and there isn't even a rabbi. It really is threatened with extinction as a result of the fascist heritage. I hope that it doesn't become extinct, that it will survive and develop further. I also hope that everything that Jewish culture was will remain in the public consciousness through literature and art where there is much but there could be still more.

Q: Have you ever dealt with your Jewish identity or with any Jewish themes in your scholarly work?

A: Only indirectly. My work on Sartre was interesting especially as it related to my own existential experience and being. Existentialist philosophy is a framework for the expression of one's own identity: to what extent it is necessary or incidental and to what extent it is predetermined or the result of one's own decision?

When I consider the possibilities of my own life, there's much that's accidental, the weak spots, in Spinoza's words, the *Determinatio est Negatio*, that excludes another possibility.

For example, my mother explained to me that when she was young, she was engaged to a Jewish doctor who was a Zionist and wanted to go to America. She ultimately broke off the relationship because her political commitments were so different.

And then there was our encounter with Golda Meir. In 1946, we moved to Toulouse and we were put in an orphanage. Mother worked as a seamstress so she could be near us.

The interesting thing about this orphanage was that its director was Golda Meir. She was then in Toulouse organizing the smuggling of weapons into what was then Palestine, and preparing to transfer the children there too. Most of them were Jewish orphans found in concentration camps and elsewhere.

Naturally she wanted to include the three of us in her plans, and she told my mother how proud she would be one day to carry an Israeli passport. But my mother, who saw our stay in Toulouse as a preliminary phase of an eventual move to Paris, held firm. She told Golda Meir: "I'm not a Zionist, I'm a communist, and I don't want to go to Israel because it's not my home." Golda Meir then answered: "I'm a communist too! See, here's my closet, take what you want, my clothes belong to everyone!" My mother said that was Golda Meir's idea of communism - sharing her clothes.

If my mother had gone to Israel with Golda Meir and the other children, then I might be living in Israel today.

The writer is a Canadian sociologist and this interview is part of her study "The Children of Moses in the Land of Marx."

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## 'Plot to colonize Patagonia'

### THE FOUR CORNERS

DESPITE Argentina's shift to a democratic regime, anti-Semitic propaganda is still prevalent and used by right-wing elements as a tool to undermine the new government, according to a report by the American Jewish Committee.

Jacob Kavaddoff, author of the report titled, "The Jewish Invasion - A Case History of Anti-Semitic Propaganda in Argentina," states that the Argentine media disseminated many "bizarre falsehoods" about alleged international

Jewish conspiracies against Argentina.

Kavaddoff, who is director of South American Affairs of AJC's International Relations Department, cites a recent example involving a supposed "Jewish plot" to colonize Patagonia, Argentina's sparsely populated southern region.

In January 1986, and again in March, Kavaddoff writes, a major Argentine news agency distributed a story saying that disguised Israeli explorers were surveying a region of

Patagonia for the settlement of 10,000 Israeli and 30,000 Soviet Jews over the next 10 years. The story alleged that this project was approved by the national and local governments.

Several influential papers, some of them well-known vehicles for right-wing anti-Semitic propaganda, publicized the story, using headlines such as "Patagonia - the New Palestine."

Dr. David Goldberg, president of DAIA, the umbrella organization of Argentina's Jewish community, called the story "one of the many lies spread by certain organizations with clearly anti-Semitic leanings and a general anti-democratic stance." (The acronym stands for Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas de la Argentina.)

In August 1986, DAIA published a 46-page booklet titled: "The Jewish Invasion - A New Anti-Semitic Fraud." But despite all efforts, Kavaddoff adds, the story of this Jewish invasion has remained intact.

### Biased against Jews

A SURVEY of 10,000 West German teenagers showed strong prejudices against Jews and Israel, stemming apparently from ignorance. According to Prof. Rainer Roth of Frankfurt University who conducted the research, their level of knowledge about Jews and Israel is "horrible."

The survey was taken among students aged 13-16 in the areas of Stuttgart and Esslingen. It found that 7.4 per cent believe reports that 5-6 million Jews died in the Holocaust are "highly exaggerated."

Another 14.9 per cent think it is not fair to remind Germans of Auschwitz because of the many outstanding scientific achievements of the German people. The statement that "Since other people were involved in mass annihilation, it is high time for us to stop talking about the killing of the Jews" was endorsed by 32.9 per cent of the respondents. Roth termed some of the responses "dangerous." (JTA)

### Cigarette ads ban

HADASSAH MAGAZINE will no longer carry cigarette advertising beginning with its January 1987 issue.

Rose Goldman, the magazine's chairman, said the change in policy by Hadassah's executive committee makes the magazine one of only 36 consumer magazines in the nation to refuse advertising for cigarettes, which have been linked medically to lung cancer and other lung and heart diseases.

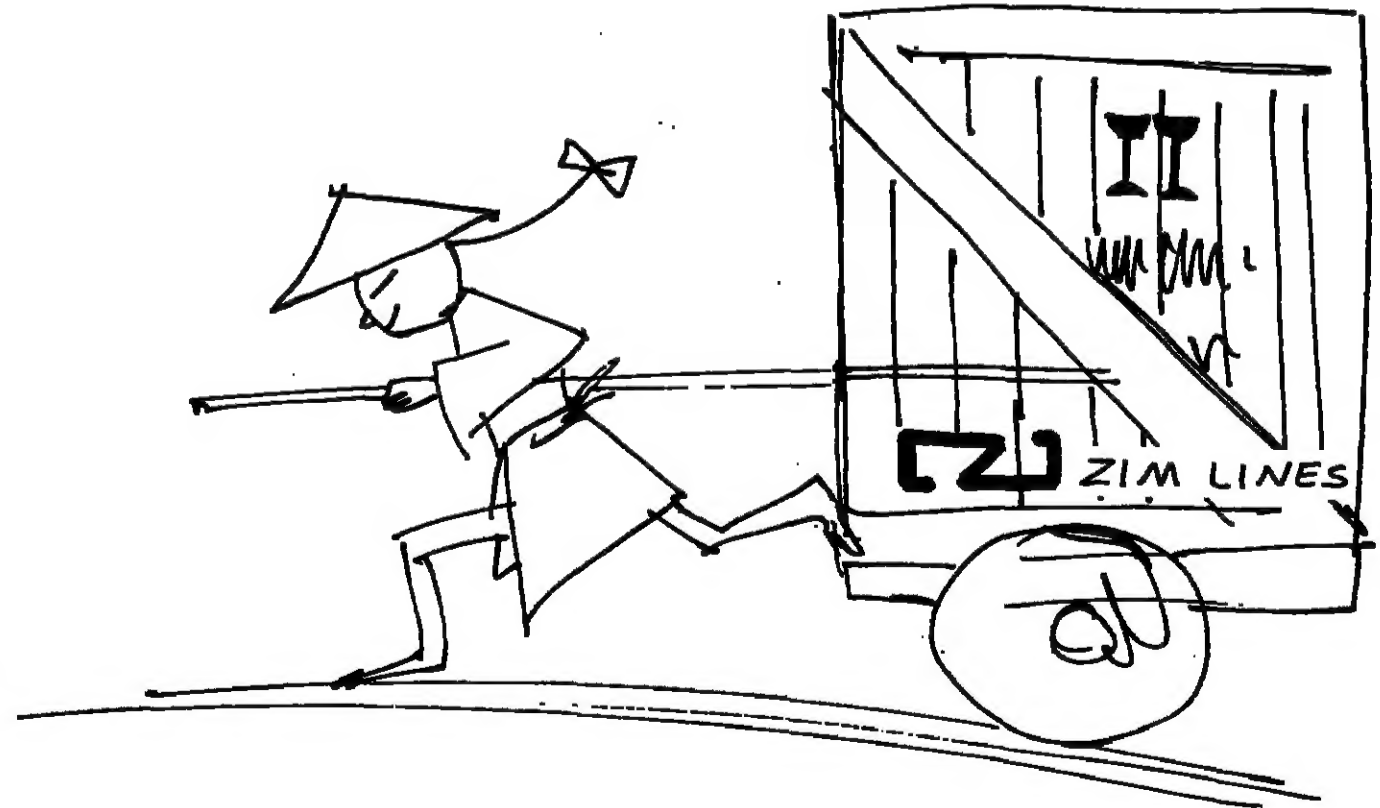
"The continued presence of cigarette advertising in Hadassah's national publication is inconsistent with the organization's mission and philosophy," Goldman said.

Hadassah Magazine is published 10 times a year and distributed to 385,000 members of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, which makes it the largest special interest publication of its kind in the U.S. Tobacco companies accounted for about 20 per cent of its advertising revenues in 1986.

The decision to discontinue cigarette ads will be revealed to the magazine's readers in a full-page announcement on the back cover of the January issue, a space usually filled by tobacco company advertising (see cut above).

The Jewish World, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

HOW DO YOU FIND OUT  
WHAT'S HAPPENING TO YOUR CARGO  
IN HONG-KONG RIGHT NOW  
WITHOUT KNOWING A WORD OF CHINESE  
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Authorized by the Ministry of Health

## Micky Berkowitz Invites You

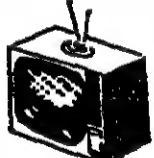
to a One Day Experience (Free) with  
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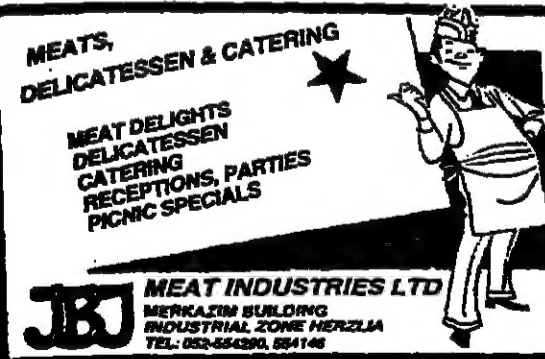


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Ask for Gerry Kriss, or Susan Berman

## TODAY

# The burning of 'hot lips'

Marcia Kretzmer

PEOPLE FINDING bus shelter advertisements in Jerusalem offensive can telephone the municipality — its engineering services department or its round-the-clock emergency service (telephone number 106) — register their complaint and ask for the material to be removed, according to city spokesman Rafi Davara.

After a week in which four bus shelters went up in flames in the capital, one would think that all parties concerned (the municipality, the police, Poster Media, the company which distributes the advertisements and is responsible for the upkeep of the shelters), not to mention the long-suffering public, ought to be interested in seeking legal, non-destructive remedies for people who find the ads offensive.

Whether the latest episodes did indeed come about as a result of offensive materials is not clear. The three shelters torched Friday morning were so thoroughly destroyed that Police Spokesman Rafi Levy said it was impossible to determine which advertisement had been displayed. Nor was it possible to obtain confirmation of whether the poster defaced in a shelter last Wednesday, for which two yeshiva students were arrested, was of an offensive nature.

The yeshiva to which the two belong, Toldot Aharon, refused to comment on what had allegedly moved the students to drench the shelters, saying that 40 years of experience had taught them to distrust the press. Spokesman Levy said that attempts had been made by the police to consult the *haredi* community with a view to preventing damage to shelters, but had not found them cooperative.

The first of the four shelters was burned down last Monday. It was located in Romema in the vicinity of The Jerusalem Post offices which border on a religious neighborhood. Levy was unable to confirm that it was burnt down deliberately as the police investigation is still proceeding. However, up till the beginning of this month, the number 3 bus shelter near the Post displayed an advertisement which was painted over before the shelter burnt down.

The advertisement, from the Elite firm, was for a chocolate bar called *Neshikolada* — a play on the Hebrew for "kiss" and "chocolate" — which was dominated by a large, pouting, heavily-lipped, moist pair of lips and the (Hebrew) caption: "I want it in the mouth."

Since a new chocolate company has been launched recently, the old-

er firms are re-packaging familiar brands and promoting them through aggressive advertising of which this ad, presumably, is the latest example.

As all advertisements were changed at the beginning of the month, "hot lips" had already been replaced by an ad for a peanut snack the day before the shelter burned down, leaving open the question of whether it was indeed a case of arson and, if so, whether the suggestive poster was the cause.

"HOT LIPS" has now disappeared from the streets of the capital, though not countrywide. At all events, it is not clear how the city will act to remove material that members of the public consider indecent. The clerk who answered our phone call to the municipality's emergency number said he did not know of any instances of such complaints.

In the event that complaints are received, it appears that they are passed along to the engineering services department for investigation. If the material has been posted in an ultra-Orthodox neighborhood — contrary to standing instructions on the subject — or has indisputably overstepped the bounds of the acceptable, the city then approaches the Poster Media firm, with which it has a contract for the upkeep of the shelters as well as for procuring and distributing ads, and requests its removal.

The problem is, that it is by no means certain that Poster Media will accede to such a request. The city has had, by its own admission, constant tussles with them on the subject.

City Spokesman Davara says the municipality does its best to take the sensibilities of all concerned into account, though since city staffers do not scrutinize ads before they go up, they have no idea, in advance, what is going to appear. The company responsible, he said, is Poster Media.

However, Poster Media claims that it takes the sensibilities of the public into account, that it has no control over the content of ads, and that it will not bow to pressure to censor the ads it uses.

Emmanuel Shalem, director of Poster Media, reacted furiously when asked whether, in view of the shelter burnings in the past, the company had not seen fit to "tone down" the ads it distributes. Shalem claimed that lately, the posters have been far less daring than was formerly the case, and are often produced in "Jerusalem only" editions which

## Ads go up in smoke



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

than twice the rate of those who had used a placebo in the form of chewing gum.

A package with 105 pieces of gum costs NIS 26.70.

A DEVICE that reportedly dramatically cuts hospitalization time for people who have undergone surgery for fractures of the knee, wrist or ankle has been purchased by Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital.

The device, called CPM (controlled pressure massage), was manufactured abroad. Until now, patients with fractures in the joints had to have the limb encased in a cast for six to eight weeks, and after it is removed have to undergo slow rehabilitation. The new device, however, massages the joint most of the day and produces new cartilage that can allow better movement than old cartilage that recovers its function after rehabilitation.

Shaare Zedek orthopedists say patients who have used the device suffer less post-operative pain and need fewer pain killers.

A STANDARD for filtering eyeglass lenses for those who work at computer screens is being requested by the Israel Optometrists' Association. Yitzhak Gur, head of the association, said at a recent seminar of the Centre for Optical Studies that damage to the eyes caused by computer screens could be reduced with special lenses. The tremendous increase in the use of computers, he said, should cause the Israel Standards Institute to determine what type of eyeglass lens can reduce this damage.

KUPAT HOLIM CLALIT claims that its image has improved in the

retrain from featuring mixed couples.

"We provide a service to Jerusalem residents as well as cleaning up after them," he stated, charging that the standards of cleanliness of Jerusalemites were among the worst in the world. "If Jerusalemites don't want shelters, so be it," he declared, adding that his firm had already gone more than halfway to accommodate religious and other sensibilities.

Shalem scoffed at the suggestion that the "hot lips" could be construed as a lewd reference to oral sex.

"The people who think so have dirty minds," he said, noting that if women's lips were used in the ad, it was probably because women were the target population for buying the chocolate.

He discounted with scorn the claim that many people, and not only the ultra-Orthodox, had been shocked by the explicit nature of the ad and would not want children or young people to have to wait for buses in shelters displaying them.

"We abide by the law," Shalem said, referring to the law prohibiting the publication or display of obscene material. "We shall never, never give in to the rule of force," he vowed. "Tomorrow they can decide that something else is offensive; there is no end to it."

The firm which owns Poster Media, the conglomerate Clai, also disclaimed responsibility for the content of ads, though one of Clai's directors, Uzi Kessler, was momentarily thrown off guard when the ad was described for him.

"It's a very subjective matter," he responded, conceding that the ad could possibly be construed as lewd. "We voluntarily take it upon ourselves not to distribute provocative ads, though what is considered acceptable today, may be considered *treife* tomorrow."

No Elite spokesman could be reached for comment on the advertisement, though an employee told The Post that once replaced by an ad for another product, "hot lips" was unlikely to return.

THE MAN OR WOMAN in the street may well wonder how they are to effect decisions on what goes on in their environment, seeing that advertisers exercise little self-restraint and that the municipality, Poster Media and its parent company, Clai, disclaim all responsibility for content. If Poster Media refuses to remove its ads voluntarily, they can only be removed by the police in

public mind during the past year, despite the various crises that have hit the public health services.

According to an annual survey conducted by Modi in Ezrahi for the Histadrut health fund, 70.1 per cent of those queried rated the Kupat Holim Clalit as "the best health fund," a figure 5.5 per cent higher than that noted last year.

Since some 85 per cent of the population are members of the Histadrut health fund, one wonders on what basis those questioned could judge which health fund was the best...

REPORTS THAT baby bottle nipples made of rubber may be carcinogenic have given a boost to a new type of nipple, completely transparent and made of silicon.

Degania Silicon nipples, made at Kibbutz Degania Bet, contain no rubber and no carcinogenics. The company, which also makes silicon pacifiers, claims that nursing babies who don't like the taste of rubber have no objection to the tasteless silicon and do not refuse to drink from it.

The nipples, sold in sets at baby-supply stores for NIS 1.10, keep their shape when sterilized as well.

TINY BALLOONS have been used for the first time to open dangerously narrowed heart valves in a procedure that costs only a third as much as surgery. The technique, long used to clear arteries leading to the heart, was tried first on valves only last year. It was developed by Dr. William Grossman of Harvard University and a number of colleagues. Since then, use of the technique has spread to 15 medical centres in the U.S. and proved effective in patients too old or sick to undergo valve-replacement surgery and who would thus probably die without it.

Grossman, reporting to the annual meeting of the American Heart Association in Dallas, said all 76 patients treated during the past 13 months have survived the procedure, although some required blood transfusions and some suffered damage to their arteries as the balloon was threaded into their hearts.

Called balloon valvuloplasty, the procedure is still regarded as experimental and as dangerous. Using X-ray images of blood vessels, doc-

cases where they clearly contravene the law on obscene publications.

In June last summer, Agudat Yisrael MK Menahem Porush had police remove an offensive poster from a bus shelter, and Police Inspector David Kraus decided to bring criminal charges against Poster Media for alleged offence to religion. He was subsequently persuaded not to do so by Attorney-General Yosef Harish.

Current legal opinion is, however, extremely reluctant to open up the Pandora's box of using the law to remove material which some people may find offensive. Obscenity is, in any case, notoriously difficult to define. A U.S. Supreme Court judge once said that he was unable to define it, though he knew it when he saw it. The question is, who is going to define it? Would the general public be content to have MK Porush lay down the criteria?

Defenders of civil rights are, of course, interested in protecting free speech, though protection of commercial free speech would come further down on their scale of priorities than that of political or artistic expression. Their view, then, would be that where a captive audience is concerned, such as people waiting for buses, it should not be too much to expect from advertisers that they increase their responsiveness to public sensitivities and exercise some self-restraint.

Much Israeli advertising puts one in mind of the old joke about the recent Yemenite immigrant who returned home to find his wife in the arms of another man. "So, you're beginning to be modern," he scolded. "Next you'll be smoking cigarettes and drinking brandy." It is the same thing with Israeli advertising, which despite its superficial, ultra-modern sophistication, often succeeds in being merely vulgar, puerile and unsuitable compared to advertising in Europe and America.

Prof. Alice Shalvi of the Women's Network, which lobbied effectively last summer against an Obscenity swimsuit ad, had no difficulty in identifying the ad concerned here: "You must mean the Neshikolada ad," she said. "How did I guess? Well, it's so obvious, it is quite obscene."

Shalvi believes the only effective way of protesting against this kind of material is to write to the manufacturer concerned and to threaten to boycott the product.

In view of the difficulties in lodging any more effective protest, this is clearly the only remaining remedy.

tors insert a wire into a vein in the leg and thread it into the heart. A balloon is then threaded along the wire until it is inside the narrowed valve. The balloon is inflated with a fluid to a pressure about twice that of the air in auto tires.

Valves generally narrow when calcium deposits or fibrous material build up, decreasing blood flow. The balloon forces the valve open.

The procedure has been used to treat both the aortic valve, which lets blood flow into the heart's principal output vessel, and on the mitral valve, which allows blood into the heart's main pumping chamber. Some 30,000 valve-replacement operations are performed in the U.S. every year, using replacements from pig hearts or mechanical substitutes. Valve surgery won't become obsolete because of the balloon treatment, but patients who couldn't survive the operation could be helped by it.

THE HEALTH ministry of Kuwait has officially acknowledged its first case of Aids in that country. The patient, said the ministry, is a homosexual foreigner, and he is about to be deported. The information was made public, by the way, during a seminar on Aids and its diagnosis and treatment in Kuwait, which was organized by the World Health Organization. Asked if universal blood screening should be performed on Kuwait citizens, the official said that such a project would be a waste of money and effort.

RESEARCHERS have developed a way to "tag" genes so that they glow in the dark, a technique they say gives scientists a way to follow specific genetic activity of cells within plants and animals.

Scientists from Cornell University's Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research and Texas A-and-M University developed the tagging technique so that they see when certain genes were working within organisms. It should prove useful to genetic engineers studying and modifying the basic functions of organisms.

Dr. Aladar A. Szalay, the Thompson Institute biochemist who headed the development team, said the non-destructive technique might some day be used to follow the development of specific tissues or organs in plants and animals. (Associated Press)

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.



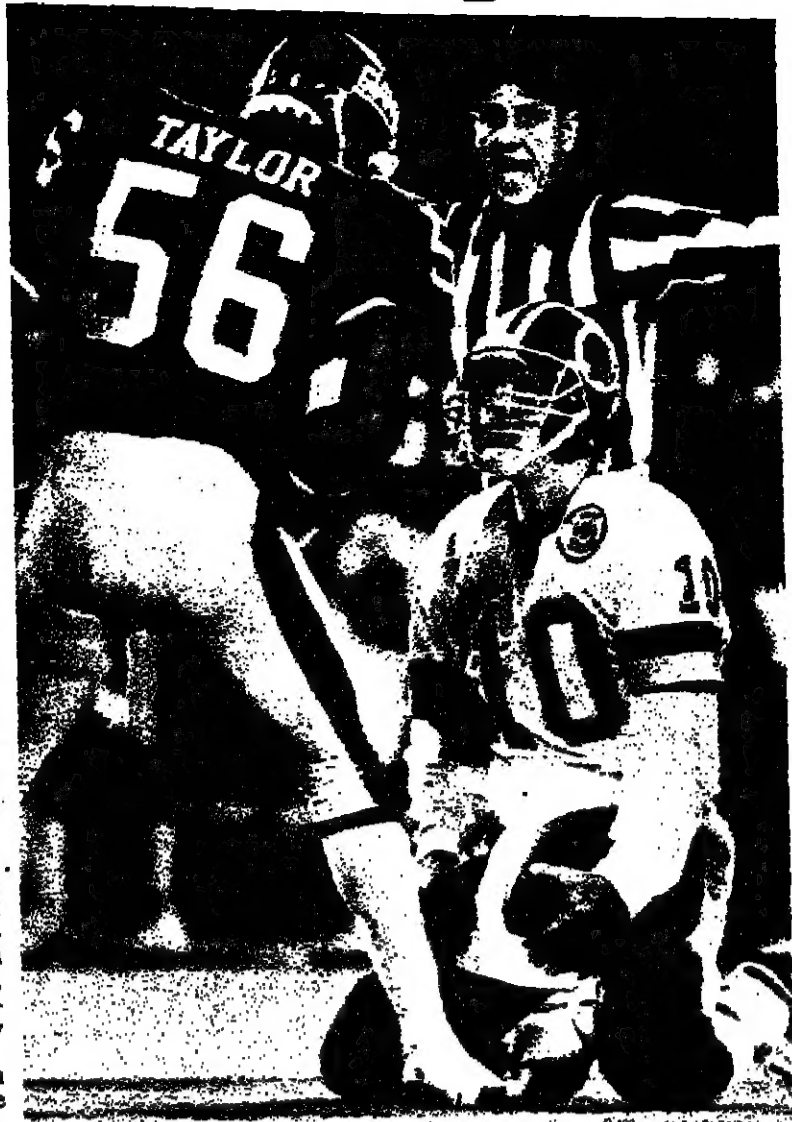
SPORTS

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Giants: There's no place like home

NEW YORK (AP). — The New York Giants moved into position to play at home for the next month, including all of their NFL playoff games, and the Indianapolis Colts moved into the winner's circle for the first time Sunday.

The Giants, led by a big play defense that intercepted six Jay Schroeder passes and sacked the Washington quarterback four times, won the NFC East showdown with a 24-14 victory over the Redskins. It was Washington's first loss at home this season, dropping them to 11-3, one game behind the Giants.



HAVE MERCY. — Redskin quarterback Jay Schroeder, sacked for the third time by Giants' linebacker Lawrence Taylor, pleads on his knees for mercy.

New York have won seven consecutive games, their longest winning streak since 1962, and need to beat either St. Louis or Green Bay — who are a combined 6-21-1 — at Giants Stadium to clinch their first title in 25 years.

The Giants are now the only unbeaten home team in the league.

The Colts were winless everywhere until, in their first game under coach Ron Meyer, Eugene Daniel returned a blocked punt 15 yards for a touchdown with 20 seconds remaining for a 28-23 victory over the Atlanta Falcons.

While Schroeder was victimized for the six interceptions and four sacks, three by league leader Lawrence Taylor, New York quarterback Phil Simms was having a big day. Simms threw for 265 yards and three touchdowns, while tight end Mark Bavaro caught five passes for 11 yards.

**Rams 29, Cowboys 10**

Jim Everett, playing in just his fourth pro game, completed 14 of 25 passes for 212 yards and a touchdown as Los Angeles defeated stumping Dallas. The Rams, 10-4, could clinch their second consecutive NFC West title with a victory over Miami next Sunday.

During the game, Dallas coach Tom Landry was escorted to the dressing room by security officers, who said they had received telephone threats on Landry's life.

But after remaining off the field for a brief time in the fourth quarter, Landry returned and was on the sidelines for the remainder of the game.

**Bengals 31, Patriots**

James Brooks rushed for 163 yards and caught six passes for 101 yards, while backfield mate Stanley Wilson ran for 120 yards, including a 58-yard scoring run as Cincinnati set club records of 584 total yards and 300 rushing yards against the NFL's No. 4-ranked defense. The Bengals' defense denied the Patriots a chance to clinch a playoff berth.

**NBA**

**Pat Riley's quick 300th**

INGLEWOOD, California (AP). — Byron Scott scored 20 of his 26 points in the third quarter to lead the Los Angeles Lakers to a 132-100 victory over the Golden State Warriors.

The win gave coach Pat Riley 300 career victories faster than any coach in NBA history. Riley, a former Lakers guard who succeeded Paul Westhead as the team's head coach in November 1981, needed only 416 games to become the 27th NBA coach to win 300 games.

Riley, who is also the NBA's all-time leader in winning percentages, broke the record held by Bill Cunningham, who needed 430 games to win 300 for the 76ers. Cunningham and Riley share the record for the fastest to reach 300 victories.

In Sunday night's other game, Clyde Drexler and Kiki Van Deweghe hit key baskets in the final minutes as the Portland Trail Blazers edged the New York Knicks 107-104 in overtime for their fourth straight victory.

The Knicks appeared headed for their second victory in three games under new coach Bob Hill before the Trail Blazers rallied. The Knicks needed a 16-footer at the buzzer by Gerald Henderson to force overtime.

Vandeweghe, who scored 23 points despite one of his worst shooting nights of the season, led six points in the overtime, including five free throws as Portland pulled away. Drexler led all scorers with 26 points.

**Chiefs 37, Broncos 10**

Kansas City continued their rough treatment of Denver quarterback John Elway and robbed the Broncos of a chance to clinch the AFC West. Denver need one more victory this season or a loss by the Los Angeles Raiders to secure the division crown. Todd Blackledge, in relief of injured Bill Kenney, threw two touchdowns passes as the Chiefs snapped a three-game losing skid. But it was the defensive unit's four pickoffs against Elway that kept Kansas City in control.

**49ers 24, Jets 10**

Fullback Roger Craig ran for San Francisco's first two touchdowns.

and his backup, Tom Rathman, dashed 29 yards for the third, as the 49ers eased past the Jets, who have lost three straight games.

Ken O'Brien, the top-ranked quarterback in the NFL, had an 8-9 passing start, was intercepted three times for the first time in his career, and sacked four times.

**Browns 21, Bills 17**

Kevin Mack's two 1-yard touchdowns and Bernie Kosar's 11-yard pass to Brian Breunman was enough for Cleveland. Mack scored both touchdowns in the first half before suffering a shoulder injury. Buffalo's Jim Kelly completed

only 26 passes in the first two tests, is under pressure, although his rivals for selection, Robbie Kerr, Glenn Bishop, Mike Veletta and Mark Taylor will have to wait.

"I'm still confident David can come good again in Adelaide," Australian captain Allan Border said.

The greatest concern for Australia is their last batting attack, which, again from Bruce Reid, has looked very threatening. Reid's West Australian teammate Chris Matthews is likely to be dropped, and Geoff Lawson, who is injured, may not be considered.

Victory by Steve Hughes, discarded after the first Test, may be recalled. Hughes was among those who felt Hughes was unlikely to be dropped in the first place. "I know he was smacked around in the first innings," Botham said. "But Hughes was the pick of the bowlers. He was aggressive and dangerous."

**CRICKET Botham as bat only**

MELBOURNE (Reuters). — England all-rounder Ian Botham may seek selection only as a batsman, giving the selectors problems over the balance of the bowling attack, for the third Test against Australia, which starts in Adelaide at the end of this week.

Botham strained a muscle between ribs on his left side during the drawn second Test in Perth.

If picked just for his batting, the selectors would have to decide whether to drop one of the front-line batsmen; possibly Allan Lamb, or leave out one of the two spinners to make way for a third quick bowler.

Australian opener David Boon, with only 26 runs in the first two Tests, is under pressure, although his rivals for selection, Robbie Kerr, Glenn Bishop, Mike Veletta and Mark Taylor will have to wait.

**Ashdod reign supreme**

Post Sports Staff

Ashdod's pre-eminence in Israeli cricket has again been underlined with Ashdod A ensuring a clean sweep of the top three spots in the 1986 season by defeating Maccabi Lod A in an exciting fashion in the play-off for third spot over the weekend. Modern Ashdod had already won the championship by beating Young Ashdod in the final.

29 of 39 passes for 315 yards, while Kosar completed 18 of 33 attempts for 240 yards.

**Vikings 32, Packers 6**

A 14-point blitz in 74 seconds, sparked by Green Bay punting errors, helped Minnesota, who at 8-6 are in the thick of the chase for a wild-card berth. Darrin Nelson's 12-yard touchdown run and Tommy Kramer's 7-yard scoring pass to Anthony Carter came after substitute punter Bill Renner's problems.

**Bears 48, Buccaneers 14**

Doug Flutie entered the game in the second quarter, ran for one touchdown and passed for another. Flutie's first NFL completion was a 52-yard pass to Willie Gault. On the next play, he passed for 27 yards and a touchdown to Walter Payton with 20 seconds left in the half.

**Steelers 27, Lions 17**

Louis Lippas, slowed by injuries this season, caught two scoring passes and his 45-yard reception set up a third Pittsburgh score. Lippas caught a 12-yard first-half touchdown pass before teaming with Mark Malone on a 39-yard scoring pass play in the third quarter.

**Dolphins 31, Saints 27**

Dan Marino had touchdown passes of 13 yards to Don Johnson, four yards to Bruce Hardy and 23 yards to Tony Nathan. The dormant Dolphins' running game also worked in the first half, as Lorenzo Hampton had 73 yards, including a 4-yard first quarter touchdown. Miami piled up 100 rushing yards in the half.

**Chargers 7, Oilers 0**

Dan Fouts became the third quarterback in NFL history to pass for 40,000 yards in his career and San Diego recorded their first shutout in six games. Fouts went past the 40,000-yard mark with a 22-yard completion to Trumaine Johnson late in the third period.

He completed 21 of 36 passes for 250 yards and a touchdown to run his yardage total to 40,500. Fran Tarkenton is the all-time passing yardage leader with 47,003.

**Cardinals 10, Eagles 10, OT**

St. Louis tied the game with 2:39 left in regulation on a 48-yard touchdown pass from Neil Lomax to wide receiver Roy Green. Then the kickers botched their opportunities to win it in overtime.

The Cardinals had the first chance to win it 4:45 into overtime when Steve Watson's 49-yard attempt was blocked by defensive end Reggie White. Philadelphia blew their opportunity with 1:33 to go when Pat McCord's kick wide from 43 yards. Then Schabert missed from 37 yards.

**Inductees in Jewish Hall of Fame**

NEW YORK (JTA). — Six Jewish athletes and athletic officials will be inducted into the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in Israel early next year, it was announced by Joseph Siegmán of Los Angeles, the chairman.

They are:

- The late Senda Berenson, the first director of physical education (1892-1911) at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and chairperson of the U.S. Women's Basketball Committee from 1905-1917. She was one of the first three women inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, Mass.
- Alain Calmat, the French Minister of Youth and Sports. He was a world champion figure skater from 1963-65 and the European champion from 1962-64. He placed second in the 1964 Olympics. He is a practicing surgeon and the only Jewish athlete ever to light the Olympic torch, opening the 1968 Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France.

**SCOREBOARD**

ICE HOCKEY. — Greg Johnson and Reed Larson scored second-period goals Sunday and the Vancouver Canucks snapped a three-game losing streak with a 3-1 home decision over the New York Islanders.

In Winnipeg, Tony Tanti and Patrick Sundstrom each had a goal and an assist as the Vancouver Canucks snapped a three-game losing streak with a 3-1 decision over the New York Islanders.

Elsewhere, in the Flyers 5, Oilers 2; Blues 5, Maple Leafs 3.

GOLF. — Jeff Imberger and Tom Purtzer finished with a three-under par 69 to capture the 10th annual \$650,000 pairs classic at Lugo, Florida. The duo posted a total score of 265, just one stroke short of the record set in 1983 by Jan Stephenson and Fred Couples.

SWIMMING. — Susan Johnson swam the fastest American swimmer in the 200-metre breaststroke and Janet Evans won her third event of the meet in the final night of the 1986 U.S. Open Swimming Championships at Orlando, Florida.

TENNIS Masters: Rematch of top 2

NEW YORK (AFP). — The Madison Square Garden stage is set for a repeat of last year's Grand Prix Masters final between Ivan Lendl and Boris Becker, unquestionably the top two tennis players in the world at the moment.

In the semi-finals, top seed Lendl beat Sweden's Mats Wilander, the number three seed, 6-4, 6-2, while Becker beat another Swedish star, Australian Open champion Stefan Edberg, seeded fourth, 6-4, 6-4.

For Becker, in the middle of an impressive run of 21 straight victories, it provides a chance to avenge his crushing three-set defeat at the hands of Lendl last January, while for the Czech it is the seventh time he has played in the Masters and the seventh time he has reached the final.

Lendl, who showed he is very much back to his best after months of suffering from a hip injury, on his way to victory over Wilander, said the final meant little to him, as he knew who was the top player of 1986. "As far as I'm concerned 1986 is over. The final doesn't influence who is number one."

Victory would bring him his fourth Masters title, and equal the achievement of the volatile but brilliant Romanian, Ilie Nastase, whose successes came in the years 1971-73 and again in 1975. Lendl's victories to date were in 1982, 1983 and again last January.

However, his record against Becker this year does not augur well, despite his sudden surge into form here, where he has yet to lose a set, and has not been tested on his service so far.

Apert from that victory in the Masters in January, the pair have met this year three times, with Becker winning all three, and in a variety of different conditions — on grass at Wimbledon, on cement in Chicago and indoors in Sydney.

Against Edberg, Becker showed he too is in world-beating form, serving hard and volleying in style, chasing everything that was thrown at him and generally outpositioning his opponent at the net when the occasion demanded.

Earlier, Lendl had a similarly untroubled path. He was prepared to play the match Wilander's way, slugging it out cautiously from the back of the court, rather than going for the quick serve-and-volley kill, which is just as much a feature of his own game.

But his speed in retrieving delicate drop shots which had appeared beyond him, his precision in placing



WHO'S THE TOP? — It's either Ivan Lendl, left, shown hitting a forehand return in his semifinal victory over Mats Wilander, or Boris Becker, right, shown making a backhand volley against semifinal opponent Stefan Edberg. They meet in a rematch of last year's Masters. (Reuters telephoto)

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Martina wins — it's only money

RANCHO MIRAGE, California (AP). — Martina Navratilova defeated Chris Evert Lloyd 6-4, 6-2 in a rain-delayed match to earn the \$110,000 winner's share in the \$250,000 Lynda Carter-Maybelline Tennis Challenge.

Navratilova, who is Czech-born but now American, broke Lloyd in the third game of the first set and the first and fourth games of the second set to take the exhibition match without much difficulty.

Rain forced the players from the court with the score 1-1 in the first set and delayed the match more than an hour before play was resumed.

Lloyd, who earned \$90,000 as the runnerup, was playing in her third exhibition tournament since taking three months off to recuperate from a knee injury.

Evert Lloyd termed the tour "The last hurrah" for the players.

"We are kind of winding down our careers," said Evert Lloyd, 30, who owns a home in nearby Palm Springs. "These matches are only for money, they don't go into the record books, but they are lucrative for both of us."

In official life-time matchups, Navratilova holds a 37-33 edge over Evert Lloyd.

**COLLEGE BASKETBALL.** — Top-ranked North Carolina scored a record setting 122-77 victory over Miami of Florida. In other weekend games: No.3 Indiana 71, No.13 Kentucky 66; No.4 Purdue 58, Connecticut 70; No.5 Iowa 103, Loyola-Marymount 80; Arkansas 103, No.6 Kansas 86; Florida 52, No.8 Alabama 71; No.9 Illinois 99, No.12 Pittsburgh 97; No.11 Oklahoma 101, Texas-Arlington 76; No.14 W. Kentucky 82, Southern Cal 52; No.16 Georgetown 126, St. Louis 51; No.17 Syracuse 94, No.19 Northeastern 74; No.18 North Carolina St. 96, W. Carolina 75; Utah 68, No.20 Arizona 67.

**FEKING (AP).** — Chinese judges of track and field events will take English-language examinations to qualify to officiate at international athletic events, the Chinese Track and Field Association has announced.

The oral and written exams will be given to judges who will take part in the 1990 Asian Games and other track events. Association vice president Lou Dayang said.

Forty-five judges from around the country are scheduled to take the first tests next month, Lou said.

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## Forex woes put squeeze on Motorola

## Frozen shekel cools exports

By SIMON LOUISSEON  
For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. — "Don't invest in Israel" is the current message emanating from the government according to the vice president of one of Israel's leading foreign-owned corporations.

Hanan Ahsaf of Motorola Israel Ltd. says the failure of the government to take action on the dollar/shekel exchange rate is threatening the viability of exporters and discouraging new foreign investment.

The lack of compensation for exporters for the frozen shekel is a major reason why many companies are in financial straits, Ahsaf says, adding that despite protests from the electronics industry, the government still does not appreciate the problem.

"The government sees that exports are still increasing so it tells industrialists to concentrate more on the labor than on the government," says Ahsaf.

"Their mentality is that many companies made high profits in the past, so that what is happening now is a kind of retroactive tax — but that is idiotic."

He adds that his company, one of Israel's top 20 companies in terms of sales, reinvested past profits to build the base for the future. Motorola is now stuck with the investment and it has become a burden.

Motorola, a wholly owned subsidiary of the giant U.S. electronics corporation Motorola Inc., does not release its results separately. But Ahsaf admits the company is still turning a profit, unlike many in the industry, although it is less than the parent company forecast. And in spite of its substantial investments the company has reduced staff through attrition, from 1,600 to 1,500.

There is no suggestion that Motorola is considering pulling out of Israel, but Ahsaf says there are long-term implications for foreign investors in the government's current economic direction. If Motorola fails to grow at the rate world market, its American parent will cast its eye elsewhere for future investments. Risky research and development projects which gave generated growth in the past will be shelved or delayed. Ahsaf says companies which do not already have a commitment to Israel will simply look at alternative places to set up.

"Foreign investment is the key to development for Israel. We cannot close the trade gap just through internally produced investment. For every \$1 billion of exports you need \$1b. in investment and there are over 70 countries offering all kinds of benefits to induce foreign investment. Israel is not a very attractive place to invest: in these days, and is becoming less and less."



Hanan Ahsaf

"Their [the government's] mentality is that many companies made high profits in the past, so that what is happening now is a kind of retroactive tax — but that is idiotic."

The problem for industry is that while inflation is still running at 20 per cent a year, domestic prices are controlled and export returns are frozen by the tied shekel.

Ahsaf says the government's advice to start exporting to Europe, where the exchange rate is more favorable, is fatuous. It takes 10 years for a company such as Motorola to develop its specialized products for the fragmented European market, he explains.

The special funds set up for the electronics industry is a classic case of "too little too late," Ahsaf wants to see compensatory export insurance raised from 7 to 15 per cent. He also suggests that a "selective devaluation" could be enacted whereby exporters to the dollar regions could receive special compensation.

Long-term, low-interest loans to match those provided to industry in France, Japan, and West Germany would be another legitimate way to compensate exporters, says Ahsaf. Motorola's association with Israel has been a long and generally happy one. In 1964 it obtained a 37 per cent stake in the Israeli company Electronics and Engineering Distributors, which then took on the Motorola name.

In 1975 Motorola bought out the two founding shareholders. The growth of the Israeli company followed the pattern of many foreign-owned companies. From manufacturing Motorola products under license, it moved to exporting products in selected areas, then to developing its own products and has now reached the stage where it is exporting to the U.S. Over 50 per

cent of its products' content is produced locally, and the aim is to raise this to 75 per cent.

Motorola is an Israeli company through and through, with 100 per cent Israeli staffing, but the American influence permeates most aspects. Even the headquarters in Tel Aviv's Krametski Street is like a tiny little piece of America in the industrial jungle which surrounds it.

Apart from the technology transfer, Ahsaf says his company has borrowed two main things from the American parent. Firstly, managers are taught the fundamental message that to be healthy a company needs to be profitable. Secondly, they are taught about financial control. Each project has to be carefully assessed financially before being implemented instead of simply worked on by intuition as often happens in Israel.

On the other hand, Ahsaf believes Motorola has contributed something to the parent in terms of conducting human relations. Because of the frequent crises, either political or financial, in Israel, Motorola has discovered the need to look to the long term in building its work-force, sometimes at the expense of short-term profits.

He disagrees with claims that the Israeli worker himself is less productive than his American counterpart. Low productivity stems from low capital investment in technology and low-volume production.

"Many factories are working with obsolete technology. They need to automate fast — this is not a productivity problem but the issue of man against machine."

## For CAL, key is to cut costs for farmers

By ANDY COURT  
For The Jerusalem Post  
Ten years ago, a farmer who had to fly his flowers or highly perishable fruit to Europe had to pay about \$1,000 per ton to get it there. Today, even though the cost of fuel and airplanes has risen, a farmer can pay as little as \$500 per ton.

The difference is because of CAL Cargo Airlines, a company formed and owned by Israel's farming community to bring strawberries, peppers, melons, peaches, flowers and other highly perishable agriculture products to Europe at the lowest possible cost.

New celebrating its 10th anniversary, CAL officials told a press conference yesterday that the carrier succeeded in cutting rates for farmers by aggressively seeking cargo to carry back on the return trip from Europe to Israel. That way Israeli exporters need not carry the cost of flying empty planes on their hill.

The success is not just that what travels with CAL goes for low prices, but that all the airlines have had to match CAL's prices," said Sefir Nefkin, director-general of CAL. "If CAL lowers its price by half, all the other airlines lower it by half. And the price today is half of what it was 10 years ago."

CAL now runs about 250 flights a year, most of them to Cologne, West Germany, the company's distribution centre for agricultural products in Europe. The company did about \$25 million of business last year, yet it doesn't own a plane and it doesn't seek a profit.

The planes are leased from El Al and other airlines. The profit CAL earns from transporting everything from cars and appliances to raw materials for factories to Israel is used to lower the farmers' transportation costs.

One advantage that CAL has over other airlines bringing freight to Israel is that it is able to offer its clients free storage space at their Cologne base. Importers who don't want to pay tax on the items they're bringing into the country until they have sold the merchandise can leave the goods in Cologne and then have CAL deliver it within a day or two.

The one complaint that CAL officials voiced at the anniversary press conference yesterday is that they are bound, according to their agreement with the Transport Ministry, to lease available El Al planes before they explore other options. If the company were free to lease or buy planes from whomsoever it chose, CAL could probably cut its costs another 10 to 20 per cent, Nefkin said.

## Diplomatic community

Herziya Pituh has begun losing foreign currency-paying residents to the east, as several embassies fed up with morning and evening traffic jams to the northern suburb, have suggested to their diplomats to seek housing in Ramat Gan or Givatayim's suburban-style neighborhoods.

The cost differences are significant. A single-family home rents in Herziya upwards of \$1,000 a month, while the same-size residence in one of Ramat Gan's single-family residence neighborhoods can be had for around \$800.

Published reports say Ramat Hen, Tel Ganim, and Tel Binyamin in Ramat Gan, and Givat Ramban in Givatayim are the preferred neighborhoods. Realtors are able to offer downtown luxury housing, with parking, are also emphasizing it as a possible alternative to the suburbs.

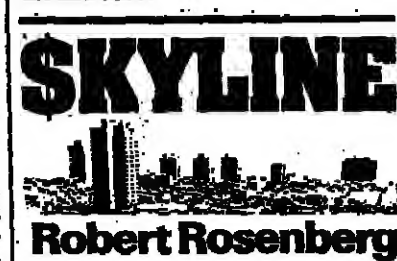
Several new diplomats to the country have taken up the downtown lifestyle, unofficial sources say.

The realtors believe that with the completion in the coming year or two of some of the luxury housing projects now under way in the city, more diplomats will

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Robert Rosenberg

Realtors believe that with the completion of the luxury housing projects underway in Tel Aviv, more diplomats will head out of the diplomatic ghettos of Herziya Pituh and Kfar Shmaryahu.

Several realtors in Tel Aviv say they are recommending the eastern suburban-style neighborhoods as worthwhile for commuters looking for suburban living. The morning trip from Herziya to Tel Aviv can take from 45 minutes to more than an hour on bad mornings when traffic jams stretch the length of the highway from Herziya to the Yarkon Bridge.

Coming from the east is also problematic, but much less so, the realtors are telling new diplomats seeking housing in the Tel Aviv area.

According to realtors, among those embassies considering putting Ramat Gan ahead of Herziya and Kfar Shmaryahu are the West German, Finnish, Italian and Egyptian.

head out of the diplomatic ghettos of Herziya Pituh and Kfar Shmaryahu.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy, the largest in the country, is apparently not searching for a new location, to the disappointment of several realtors who had hoped to be involved in the kind of negotiations that would have guaranteed a hefty commission.

Heightened security consciousness plus crowding in the brick monster on Rehov Hayarkon had last year led to speculation in realtor circles that the embassy was seeking an alternative. But tight budgets have forced the Americans to make do with what they have, although security has been improved and the interior has been altered to use available space more efficiently.

## Bitter harvest for world's farmers

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — World agricultural experts say the global depression in most commodity markets will persist next year for the sixth consecutive year.

"World agriculture is in crisis," said Geoff Miller, a senior negotiator on agricultural trade for the Australian government. "It's hard not to despair," he told the annual U.S. Agricultural Outlook conference last week.

Miller and other experts gathered here to commiserate about the farm situation cited a litany of problems they said would continue for the rest of the decade. Foremost among them are continuing chronic surpluses of major commodities such as grains and sugar.

By the end of next year world grain producers will hold 221 million metric tons of unsold crops in storage, two-and-a-half times the level of stocks two years ago, the conference was told.

World sugar production is expected to outstrip consumption for the sixth consecutive year in 1987 despite prices well below the cost of production, the U.S. Agriculture Department estimates.

Technological advances in agriculture are accelerating and promise to boost output even further, and in some cases, substitute for commodities already in surplus, speakers said.

"We are poised on the threshold of a new technological revolution in agriculture," the Chief U.S. Agriculture Department Economist Robert Thompson said.

He cited biotechnology and genetic engineering which may substantially boost the production of milk per cow in the next few years, and a representative of the U.S. agribusiness group A.E. Staley told the conference commercial production would begin

next year of a new sweetener, crystalline fructose, which may eventually replace sugar in many packaged foods.

Meanwhile, export markets for commodities continue to shrink because developing countries are unable to pay for increased food imports and nations like India and China have become self-sufficient in key commodities, conference participants said.

"It is a fact of life that the [export] market has contracted and does not appear to be recovering to previous levels," said Canadian government grain analyst Donald Caldwell.

A case in point is the Soviet Union, which in 1984/85 purchased 55 million metric tons of grain from the world market to meet a domestic production shortfall.

This year, Moscow claims to have produced a grain crop of 210 million tons, the second largest crop this decade, and American analysts said the Soviet Union may not buy any U.S. grain this year.

Many experts said they are becoming convinced Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reform efforts in agriculture will succeed.

"The Soviet Union has greatly reduced wheat feed use and is promoting more intensive production practices. It seems likely to move toward greater self-sufficiency in wheat as have China and Eastern Europe," the Agricultural Department's Thompson said.

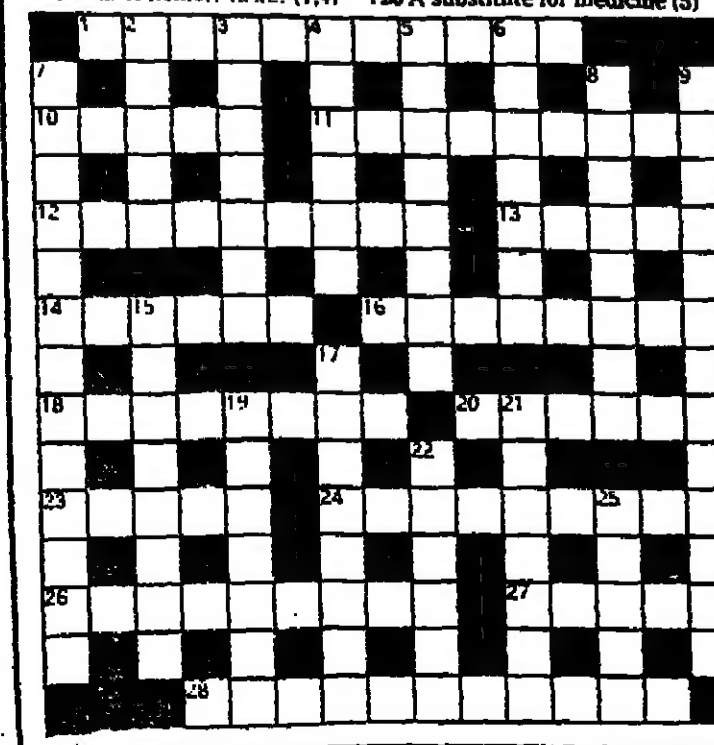
Governments have exacerbated the agriculture surplus problem by subsidizing farmers to produce unwanted crops, experts said.

American agricultural economist D. Gale Johnson, who more than a decade ago warned in a widely cited book about the "disarray" in global agriculture, told the conference the only way to improve the situation was



## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 What keeps the astronaut warm? (5-6)
  - 10 Classical example of a large circular letter (5)
  - 11 Sort of open-air restaurant in which Great Dane is out of place (3-6)
  - 12 Fell in love but became discouraged (4-5)
  - 13 New World state in which Crusaders hoped to settle (5)
  - 14 One gets nothing out of him — he sees to that? (6)
  - 15 Showing consistency, he tore after the chap who didn't want to fight (8)
  - 16 Almost leave a small letter out? (5-5)
  - 20 What cricketers assume people of Caucasian stock are (6)
  - 22 The West's muscular strength (5)
  - 24 Country where American retrograde art is found inter alia (9)
  - 26 I take Virginia round a place in Calabria or one in Tuscany (8)
  - 27 Act as best man? (5)
  - 28 Too grandiose a structure for a man of homely taste? (7,4)
- DOWN
- 2 Keep asking for a cupboard, maybe (5)
  - 3 In a study group he evidently doesn't agree with the others (7)
  - 4 Anthem composed for a Cossack military commander (6)
  - 5 The process of acclimatizing a pintado, possibly (8)
  - 6 Inspect the produce out of an underground working? (7)
  - 7 Hobson's choice (2,11)
  - 8 Coming up against a disc-jockey with a trifling sum of money? (8)
  - 9 Undeniably how the trained athlete should acquit himself (13)
  - 15 They won a new deal in transit (2,3,5)
  - 17 Neat finish of a racecourse, perhaps (8)
  - 19 News put out before being cleared? (7)
  - 21 Lehar composition with church following in Gwynedd (7)
  - 22 A ship with fuel to discharge (6)
  - 23 A substitute for medicine (5)



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Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523181; Baisam, Salah Eddin, 22215; Shufat, Shufat Road, 910106; Dar Al-Awdeh, Herod's Gate, 282058; Tel Aviv: Sanitas, 83 Ibn Givoli, 248003; Bnei Brak: Frishman, 257326; Herzliya: Trufah, 2 Herzl, 28856; Haifa: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 664038.

## DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Silur Holim (internal, obstetrics, E.N.T.). Tel Aviv: Rosh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery), Herzliya: Lohado.

## POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

## FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

## FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133  
Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 34444  
Bat Yam 5811111 Kiryat Shmona 44334  
Beer Sheva 74000 Netanya 52333  
Carmiel 585555 Netanya 23333  
Dan Region 78111 Petah Tikva 9231111  
Eilat 7233 Rehovot 461333  
Haifa 512233 Sakhnin 542333  
Holon 503133 Tel Aviv 240111  
Holon 503133 Tel Aviv 240111  
Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

Emergency First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel. Aviv 261111 (children/youth 03-261113), Haifa 672222, Beer Sheva 419111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel. Aviv 23613, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 362611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 563826, 663802, 14 Bethlehem Rd. The National Police Control Centre at Ramat Ramat, phone (04) 522205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

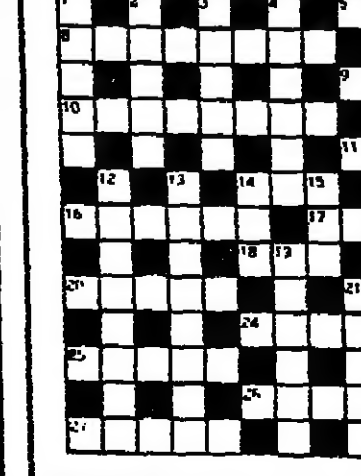
Quickest Helpline Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433300 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

## FLIGHTS

24-Hour Flight Information Service: Call 03-6712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).

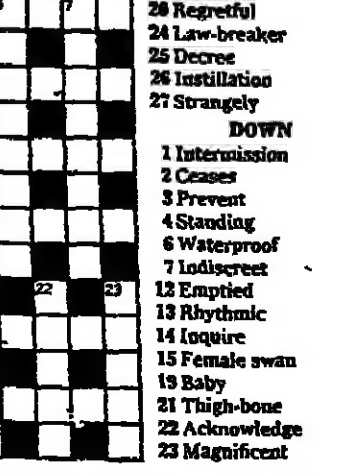
## QUICK CROSSWORD

8 Lively movement  
9 Flirt  
10 Apartment  
11 Climb



## ASTRONOMERS

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## French franc grilled on currency markets

PARIS (Reuters). — The French franc, hit by reaction to weekend student riots, tumbled against the Deutschmark and the U.S. dollar in hectic foreign exchange trading on the Paris foreign exchange market yesterday.

Although the Bank of France did not intervene to buy francs to support the currency, it did raise one of its interest rates — its seven-day repurchase rate — to 8.5 per cent from 7.5 per cent. Banking sources said that was a signal that the central bank was prepared to defend the franc through raising interest rates if need be.

Dealers said the franc's decline not only reflected market anxiety over the student riots in Paris at the weekend (see story page 3) but speculation that European Community finance ministers might have agreed on a shift in the levels at which central banks intervene to support their currencies.

The mark finished in Paris at 3.2851 francs, after closing on Friday at 3.2753. The dollar was firmer at 6.6065 francs compared with 6.536 late on Friday.

THE U.S. ECONOMY should grow moderately in 1987, with stable interest rates but a higher rate of

## French franc

inflation, a quarterly survey conducted by the National Association of Business Economists says.

The economists expect real GNP to rise by 2.8 per cent in 1987 on a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis," according to association President Jerry Jordan. "That compares with an increase of 2.5 per cent estimated for 1986."

They forecast the nation's jobless rate will be little changed from current levels, averaging just under 7 per cent of the work-force throughout 1987. They said 1986 was a low point for inflation, with consumer prices rising less than 2 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1985 and 1986. They expect consumer prices to rise to 3.8 per cent between now and the fourth quarter next year.

NORWAY'S SUPPORT FOR OPEC is likely to continue next year and may be strengthening, the government's oil chief said yesterday.

Arne Oeien, minister of petroleum and energy, said his country's actions beyond December 31 depended on the outcome of an Opec ministerial meeting that begins Thursday in Geneva.

"If we think that Opec is taking measures which, under the circumstances, we think are satisfactory and adequate to get what we consider a reasonable oil price of \$18-\$20 a barrel," then we may extend our present export-limiting measures," Oeien said.

ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS of Japan looks set to announce its purchase of 10 to 20 European Airbus A320-200 airplanes, a company source said on Monday.

An All Nippon spokesman said the decision was likely to be taken by tomorrow and that the airline was making a final examination of the proposals from Airbus Industrie and the U.S. firms Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas.

Japan's largest domestic airline is to order 10 planes and take out options on 10 more for a deal worth \$61 million.

## Moscow to give Egypt more time to repay debt

CAIRO (Reuters). — The Soviet Union is prepared to give Egypt more time to repay outstanding military debts, the leader of a Soviet delegation has said after 12 days of talks with Egyptian officials on economic cooperation. Viktor Dementsev, head of the Soviet State Bank, spoke to reporters Sunday after meeting Egyptian Economy Minister Youssef Mostafa. Dementsev said talks on the military debt would resume in Moscow in February or March.

He said Moscow had agreed "to provide Egypt with the longest possible time to repay its debts," but did not elaborate.

Egypt's military debts to the Soviets, accumulated in the 1960s and early 1970s when Moscow was Egypt's main arms supplier, are estimated by Western diplomats in Cairo at \$3 billion.

A Cairo magazine said last week that Egypt and the Soviet Union were close to a rescheduling agreement which would provide for a five-year relief on repayments and the rescheduling of debts over 20 years. A joint statement by the two countries made no mention of the thorny issues of the military debt or Egypt's exchange rate.

The two sides have stumbled in the past over the debt issue. Egypt has demanded payment for goods bought by the Soviet Union while Moscow wants to withhold payments and use them as a down payment on the outstanding debts, diplomats say.

Moscow also believes that a rate of 0.40 pounds to the U.S. dollar used by Egypt to calculate trade with the Soviet bloc is unreasonable. Egypt calculates cotton and oil exports at an official accounting rate of 0.70 pounds while the current commercial bank rate fluctuates around 1.35 pounds to the dollar.

Soviet sources said some of the 14-man delegation would remain in Cairo to work out details of a trade protocol for 1987.

## Histadrut to raise minimum wage

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut will raise the minimum wage in all its plants and institutions from NIS 450 to NIS 500 as of February 1 next year, the Central Committee de-

cided at its meeting Sunday.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kassar said the trade union division together with Hevrat Ha'ovdim would implement the wage raise.



# MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

## Time to take action on bank shares

The share market has suffered some weakness in the last few days, ostensibly because the media have been full of devaluation stories and denials. They have also been full of tax reform stories, and tax reform means two very different things for equity investors. On the one hand, lower corporate taxes means higher company profits — "hooray"; on the other, it will surely bring capital gains tax — "boo."

Time was when either a devaluation or a capital gains tax story in an afternoon paper could be guaranteed to send the market crashing by hefty percentages for several days running. On this occasion nothing of the sort occurred. That is a major non-event worthy of the greatest attention. "The crash that didn't happen."

It is a direct product of stability in the most positive sense — the failure of people to get hysterical at the drop of a hat. It also shows that the financial markets are maturing at a much faster pace than even the optimists hoped was possible. This makes reform more likely than ever.

There is, however, another reason for the share market's weakness, albeit a temporary or seasonal one: The bringing forward of the end of the tax year to December 31, instead of March 31. That has led several banks to mount campaigns to boost their flagging income by turning money into provident funds, life insurance and multi-year savings schemes, and inevitably out of the share and bond markets.

For those exiting the share market, it is simply a matter of taking profits from what has been a generally good year and a very good spell in the last two or three months. The bond markets have little drawing power. Linked savings of various sorts can compete effectively for at least some funds, especially when backed by the tax incentives available in provident and insurance funds.

One outcome of this seasonality is that the government is going to absorb a lot of money this month, as it used to when the tax year ended in March. The government, however, ought to refrain from making up very large sums at this time, if it can find a better use for them within its budgetary framework. It should ask the inflow to redeem old debentures — particularly its bank share obligations.

Elsewith, follows a suggestion for using, say, \$100 million of this month's savings from the public to save the government some money a bit further down the road.

The Bank of Israel should announce a tender offer under which it will buy \$100 million worth of bank shares from the public (not from institutions) on, say, December 31. The price would be fixed by those offering their shares, with the lowest prices being accepted up to the point where the \$100m. had been spent, but subject to a maximum of the market price on December 1 plus 10 per cent.

In practice that would mean buying in the shares at a yield, on December 31, of around 11 per cent, which would certainly make it a worthwhile investment for the government. Why? Because it is financing the purchase by selling bonds to savings institutions at inflation plus 4.5% for anywhere between six and 15 years. If inflation doesn't come down to single digits, there will have to be a devaluation, so that over the long term inflation plus 5 per cent must be cheaper than a dollar-linked 11 per cent.

To put the same thing another way, the likelihood of long-term U.S. inflation of 5 per cent per annum is small, so that 11 per cent on the dollar should be more than 5 per cent on the index-linked dollar. Therefore borrowing real dollars at 5 per cent to buy nominal dollars at 11 per cent is worthwhile.

There is, too, another advantage, namely that the government wants to do something to spread the burden of paying off \$3.8 billion in one shot on October 30, 1988. If it can pull off this tender successfully, it will not only cut \$100m. off that bill (about 3 per cent), but it could set a precedent for follow-up tenders in the course of the next 21 months, which will help further in spreading the load.

No one will be forced to offer their shares for sale, and most will prefer not to, although the 10 per cent bonus (or 7.5 per cent as it will probably be by then) should be sufficient to attract quite a lot of interest.

Unfortunately, the whole concept is probably a bit too aggressive for the stick-in-the-mud in the Treasury and the central bank. They could doubtless find numerous technical reasons why it might not work — but maybe that's because they are determined to do things the hardest way possible.

## Trade gap widened sharp 70% in November from prior month

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

Israel's trade deficit widened sharply in November, climbing 70 per cent from the previous month to reach \$313 million, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. Exports in November ran at a lower pace than in previous months, with their average level in October-November 10 per cent lower than in August-September.

The figures were immediately cited by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and by industrialists as further evidence of the deterioration of the country's trade position and the need to take measures to help exporters.

Observers noted, however, that the trade data also strengthened the view of the Treasury and the Bank of Israel — now apparently accepted by the prime minister as well — that significant budget cuts and the sweeping tax reforms they would permit would be the best method of improving the performance of industrial production and exports. It would also help restrain demand for

imports, observers noted.

Treasury officials are nearing completion of their draft budget, and may present it for cabinet approval as early as next Sunday.

Despite the month-on-month decline, exports in the second half of this year, according to the bureau, were a 10 per cent higher from their average monthly level in the first half. But July-November's \$208m trade deficit was 18 per cent higher than its January-June level. The growing gap was created by the faster pace of import growth in the period — some 12.5 per cent on the average — compared with the rise in exports.

Industrial exports, excluding diamonds, fell 11 per cent in October-November from the preceding two months, but their average level since July is 11 per cent above their average level in the first half of 1986. Some analysts contended that these swings were the result of military exports, which are usually volatile in nature.

The sectoral breakdown showed that exports of metals and electro-

ics sectors, which include most military goods, increased 20 per cent in July-November from January-June, while textiles and clothing rose 16 per cent, and food and drink 5.5 per cent.

Total exports in 1986 to date amounted to \$6.2 billion, of which 64 per cent consisted of industrial goods other than diamonds; 27 per cent, polished diamonds, and 8 per cent agricultural produce. Compared with the same period in 1985, these totals represent an overall 15 per cent increase, including 8 per cent in non-diamond industrial goods, 34 per cent in polished diamonds and 20 per cent in agricultural exports. Service industries are not included in these figures.

The trade deficit in January-November 1986 totalled \$2.2b. compared with \$1.84b. a year ago, a rise of 22 per cent. Imports rose 17 per cent, which were only partly offset by 15 per cent rise in exports. Because the absolute amount of imports is greater than that of exports, their faster rise has disproportionately widened the trade gap.

## Week delay before MKs see data on bank wages

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee will not get the figures on senior bankers' pay until next week, as its chairman, MK Avraham Shapira, has gone abroad on personal business.

The committee was due to get the figures yesterday, but envelopes sent by the banks containing the average salaries of each of their 10 officials were sealed in Shapira's safe, to be opened in the presence of the committee itself when he returns.

The issue of bankers' pay, however, has attracted considerable public attention over recent months, and yesterday's session had been eagerly awaited to provide some substance to the various estimates that had been made on the topic.

Leaks to the media so far have pinpointed the average gross figure of the 10 most senior executives in Bank Leumi as around \$8,400 a month, leaving them less than \$4,000 in take-home pay. These figures do not include a company car, in some cases with chauffeur, that top bankers get. Nor do they shed light on the differentials between the top two or three posts and those lower down the scale.

The chief executive officer of Bank Leumi, Mordechai Einhorn, and the two joint general managers — whose retirements at the end of this month was recently announced — are each believed to have earned considerably more than the average figure.

The equivalent positions at Bank Discount receive, on the average, slightly less than Leumi's heads, but the figures for United Mizrahi Bank and Bank Hapoalim are believed to be far lower, with Hapoalim's top 10 receiving an average \$3,900 gross monthly salary.

## Hoteliers call for full-time tourism minister

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — When tourism industry is in crisis, the minister of tourism should not have to devote time to the Justice portfolio, as well. Hotel owners want a full-time tourism minister, E.H. Papouashado, chairman of the Israel Hotel Association (IHA) told a press conference here yesterday.

When Tourism and Justice Minister Avraham Shafir had met with hoteliers on Sunday to hear about the financial woes of the industry, his response was, "I didn't know that the situation was so critical," Papouashado said. He would have known, declared Papouashado, if his attention was directed solely to tourism.

IHA president Maurice Cassouto lashed out against the government's exchange rate policy which he said had cut into hotel revenues by effectively freezing the shekel/dollar rate.

The IHA national convention, he said, which is traditionally a festive affair, will tomorrow open in an atmosphere of gloom. "The president has no words of encouragement to offer to members," Cassouto said.

The downturn trend in tourism is reflected in the closure of nine East Jerusalem hotels, and another 13 are expected to close within the next month, reporters were told.

Indications are that Christian pilgrims are giving Jerusalem a miss.

Moreover, 10 good hotel managers

have left Israel during the past year due to conflicts with the owners of the hotels they managed over maintaining standards as revenues were plummeting.

IHA director-general Moshe Amir estimated that there are 64 hotels which can be classified as being in a state of economic distress.

Approximately 4,000 hotel workers have already been dismissed and further firings are in store unless the government comes to the rescue, IHA officials said.

The organization wants the government to grant hotels \$20 million to \$25m. to aid hotels. "But we'll take \$15 million if it's offered," Cassouto added.

## Last of ship conferences agree to freeze rates to July

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Good news blew in from the sea yesterday for the country's importers and exporters.

The Shippers' Council, which represents "freight" and "freightless" shipping conferences, had agreed to freeze freight rates to and from Israel at their 1986 level for the first half of 1987. The major European conferences had already agreed to the freeze, to be reviewed in July, several weeks ago.

Only the U.S.-Israel conference will raise freight charges for imports to Israel, by 5 per cent, starting February 1 for customers who enjoy special rates and whose contracts expire on December 31.

The council also reached agreement with Zim Navigation Co. and the eight Israeli and foreign shipping companies, which together operate the shipping pool between Israel, Britain, Europe and Mediterranean ports, on the 40 per cent non-exclusivity surcharge. The fee has been levied on customers who do not ship all their goods with the pool but use AB Co., an outsider that has been trying to compete with the pool.

Under the agreement, the surcharge will be halved to 20 per cent retroactive to December 1. The council affirmed its support for conference shipping as an important service assuring regular sailing schedules on regular lines.

Zim managing director Matty Morgenstern has vigorously disputed the council's describing the pool as a "cartel." He told *The Jerusalem Post* that the courts in Israel had recently endorsed the arrangement as legal and that it was accepted practice in the shipping world. The pool companies are not imposing a "punitive" surcharge, but rather granting better terms to customers who undertake to ship exclusively with them and collecting the surcharge from those who ship part of their cargoes with competing lines.

If the name cartel was to be applied at all, Morgenstern said, it fitted the Shippers' Council, which collectively represents individual importers and exporters vis-à-vis the shippers.

The Zim-led pool was established in 1984, following a protracted price war between the companies that brought them all to the brink of bankruptcy. Since then they offer similar terms and arrange their sailing schedules for maximum exploitation of the space, which has enabled them to remain profitable on the whole in the chronic worldwide shipping slump.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS	
<b>Indices:</b>	
General Share Index	123.34 +0.12%
Non-Bank Index	182.05 +0.32%
Arrangement	107.04 UC
Insurance	163.36 +1.05%
Commerce, Services	198.10 +0.70%
Real Estate	200.11 +0.40%
Industries	146.12 +0.12%
Textiles	205.10 -0.13%
Metals	157.80 +0.77%
Electronics	98.89 -0.25%
Chemicals	136.73 -0.03%
Industrial Invt.	140.93 -0.08%
Industrial Cos.	84.31 -0.04%
General Bond Index	115.16 UC
Index-linked Bonds	16.77 +0.02%
Fully-linked	118.51 -0.08%
Partially-linked	115.58 +0.14%
Dollar-linked Bonds	94.31 -0.04%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	112.39 -0.08%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	113.87 -0.13%
Long-term 5+ yrs	108.89 +0.13%
<b>Turnovers:</b>	
Shares — total	NIS 7,823,100
Arrangement	NIS 1,775,500
Non-bank	NIS 6,048,100
Bonds — total	NIS 4,327,800
Index-linked	NIS 3,293,100
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,034,500
Treasury Bills	NIS 1,771,200
<b>Share Movements:</b>	
Advances	139 (63)
Declines	22 (9)
Unchanged	88 (200)
Of which 5%+ "buyers only"	4 (29)
Of which 5%+ "sellers only"	1 (8)
Unchanged	34 (116)
Trading Halt	15 (40)
<b>Bond Market Trends:</b>	
Index-linked:	20.06%
3% fully-linked	Stable/mixed to 1%
<b>Arrangement yields:</b>	
IDB ord.	16.03%
Union 0.1	16.00%
Discount A	15.95%
Mizrahi r.	15.72%
Hapoalim r.	15.85%
General A	15.87%
Leumi stock	15.87%
Fin. Trade 1	10.06%

## SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Mortgage	1100	1879	-4.8
General non-arr.	21700	17	+0.7
First Int'l	3510	1818	+0.9
RBI	4465	3730	+1.5
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	81340	225	-0.3
Union 0.1	80550	41	+0.2
Discount	103980	208	-0.1
Mizrahi r.	33640	176	-
Hapoalim r.	55420	1198	-
General A	141050	1	-
Leumi 0.1	35201	1481	-
Fin. Trade	51480	11	+10.0
<b>Mortgage</b>			
Leumi Mort. r.	7080	20	+0.1
Dew. Mort.	2275	621	+1.1
Mishkan r.	364	3	-
Tefahot r.	16201	30	-
Morav r.	6090	30	-
<b>Financial Institutions</b>			
Agrie. Co.	not trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	not trading		
Cial Leasing 0.1	18900	47	+2.6
<b>Insurance</b>			
Ararat 0.1 r.	1514	500	+5.0
Hassidim r.	2180	2180	+0.3
Phoenix 0.1	732	756	+1.1
Hamishmar	6890	37	-0.6
Menorah 1	2220	65	+2.1
Shahar	5725	184	-
Zion Hold. 1	8730	-	-
<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>			
Meir Ezra	1275	563	+0.4
Supersol 2	7420	1072	+2.2
Delek r.	3280	1219	-1.4
Lighterage	14012	-	-
Cold Storage	2001	25	+5.3
Dan Hotels	1615	365	+0.9
Yarden Hotel	2720	138	-
Hilon 1	25100	12	+2.1
Team 1	1930	1181	+3.8
<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>			
Azoric	819	9412	-
Elion	550	13023	-
Africa Int. 0.1	36980	163	-1.3
Denkint	4600	120	+3.0
Prog. & Bldg.	3115	1113	-
Bayside 0.1	4400	388	-
ILDC r.	59100	130	-0.6
Rasco r.	8235	b.o.1	+5.0
Mahadim	7900	325	-
Hadarim	1331	682	-
<b>Industrials</b>			
Dubek b.	4080	1405	+2.0
Pri-Ze 1	no trading		
Suntrust	11800	69	-
Elite	18500	200	+1.5
Adgar	531	518	-
Argaman r.	16050	168	-
Delta G 1	2990	233	-
Maquema 1	5380	494	+0.4
Eagle 1	13400	65	-3.2
Polgar	3630	1910	-1.6
Schoellerline	14670	41	-0.2
Rogovin	2305	650	-1.6
Urdan 0.1 r.	7110	65	+1.1
Is. Can. Co. 1	2505	2263	-
Zion Cables	2351	309	-2.2
Shahar	14375	348	+1.4
Elbit	381000	16	-0.5
<b>Investment Companies</b>			
IDB Dev. r.	5000	2821	-0.2
Elion	3360	1330	-
Afik 1	225	3418	-4.3
Gahelit	1600	539	+8.1
Israel Corp. 1	10080	1191	+2.3
Wolfson 1 r.	119500	7.4	+3.9
Hapoalim Inv.	6367	887	-
Leumi Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2880	2971	-
Mizrahi Invest.	2212	50	-
Cial 10	919	4133	-
Landeco 0.1	4300	12	-
Pame 0.1	11500	24	-
<b>Oil Exploration</b>			
Paz Oil Expl.	18500	84	-
J.O.E.L.	3628	940	-

LEUMI  
HAPOALIM  
DISCOUNT  
MIZRAHI  
FIRST INT'L

Last Updated  
8:12  
20:11  
19:11  
11:12  
11:11

Tapas  
7:16 00%  
10:16 50%  
10:16 00%  
8:17%  
10:16%

Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day  
8:16 50%  
11:17 50%  
10:16 50%  
6:17 50%  
11:17 30%  
8:18 75%  
13:18 00%  
14:20%  
6:19 50%  
13:19 50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.  
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

## ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

**SHEKEL INTEREST RATES**  
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.375	5.375
STG (£10,000 pounds)	3.750	3.750	3.750
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.875	3.750	3.750
SFR (100,000 francs)	3.250	3.125	3.000
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	2.875	2.875	2.875

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

## SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (December 8)

Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Rep
U.S.A. Dollar	1.4810	1.4880	1.4910
U.S.A. Dollar	1.4778	1.4862	1.4880
Deutschmark	0.7340	0.7431	0.7411
Pound Sterling	2.1022	2.1283	2.0816
French Franc	0.2328	0.2366	0.2323
Norwegian Krone	0.9834	0.9207	0.984
Dutch Florin	0.6508	0.6587	0.64
Swiss Franc	0.8786	0.8906	0.86
Swedish Krone	0.2129	0.2156	0.21
Japanese Yen	0.1361	0.1375	0.13
Danish Krone	0.1848	0.1973	0.19
Finnish Mark	0.2991	0.3029	0.29
Canadian Dollar	1.0716	1.0850	1.05
Australian Dollar	0.9657	0.9778	0.92
S. African Rand	0.6835	0.6718	0.64
Belgian Franc	0.3514	0.3558	0.36
Austrian Shilling	10.1482	10.593	1.03
Italian Lira	10.616	10.748	1.04
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4.30
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.78
ECU	1.5297	1.5487	1.5414

## EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

**PRECIOUS METALS**  
GOLD: LONDON A.M. FIX 390.50 P.M. FIX 389.60  
PARIS NOON FIX 389.58 ZURICH P.M. 389.75  
SILVER: LONDON FIX 537.25  
PLATINUM: LONDON P.M. 482.50  
PALLADIUM: LONDON P.M. 118.25

## FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0095/10	45/40	64/58	119/109
POUND STERLING	1.4305/15	120/118	180/178	386/362
SWISS FRANC	1.852/030	80/75	82/77	183/153
JAPANESE YEN	162.11/27	52/50	72/70	137/132
FRENCH FRANC	6.552/040	300/325	500/540	860/910
ITALIAN LIRA	1383.60/10	1075/1150	1575/1650	3050/322
DUTCH GILDER	2.268/95	7/6	11/8	31/25
BELGIAN FRANC	41.880/87	10.5/12.5	15/18	28/41
DANISH KRONER	7.584/65	37/40	62/57.5	1400/1500
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4485/00	30/23	40/33	80/70
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.034/146	33/29	50/45	97/87
FINNISH MARK	4.8350/80	52/50.5	78/80	1525/1525
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6832/27	86/83	123/117	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONER	7.5480/20	1690/1730	2280/2320	4470/4530

Formula for determining forward rates:  
high/low (eg. 2202/10) — deduct from spot price.  
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

## NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

**(December 8)**  
**U.S. MONEY RATES**  
Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.25%; NY Euros 3 months 6% - 1/2%; Fed Funds late 4%  
**NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
CLOSING	2.0065/75	1.6775/85	1.4215/25	162.50/60	1.3798/00
OPENING	2.0070/80	1.6790/00	1.4190/00	162.40/50	1.3789/93
LATEST	2.0120/30	1.6795/05	1.4235/45	162.33/38	1.3770/73

**Comment**  
The dollar remained confined to narrow ranges yesterday in quiet afternoon trading. Bargain-hunting demand emerged at the lows but caution over U.S. economic prospects next year and lack of participation curtailed the advance. There was no reaction to presidential adviser Spink's comment that he did not believe a U.S. recession is likely next year.

## ISRAELI STOCKS

### TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	4
Am Int'l Pap	16 1/8	16	16 1/8	16 1/8	76
Amstar	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	118
Elcor	2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2	38
Ezra Levav	9	8 1/2	9 1/2	9	27
Laser Inds	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	11 1/4	270

Over the counter						
	last	bid	ask		last	bid
Aryt		5 1/2	7 1/4	Interpharm		4
Bank Leumi		21 1/2	23 1/2	Opotech	3 1/4	3 3/4
Elbit	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	Rada		3 1/2
ECI Tel.	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	Sotmar	3 1/2	3 1/2
Elron	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	Taro-vit		2 1/2
Eltronics	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	Tevapharm		6 1/2
IDB Bank		48	52	SPI		2 1/4
IS	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2			



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## Trap of Moscow baiting

THE DEBATE on how best to induce the Kremlin to "Let Our People Go" is by now a fairly ancient one. Some hold that it cannot be done at all, because the Soviet government's reasons for either relaxing or tightening up restrictions on Jewish emigration are mainly domestic. Others, however, hold that detente and economic benefits are the key, while still others put their trust in relentless world-wide pressure.

Israel's policy in the matter has not been free from ambiguities and contradictions, but its general thrust has been clear enough.

The Jewish state will keep aliya from the Soviet Union at the top of its national agenda, beside defence. It will press the Soviets by all legitimate means to allow the voluntary repatriation of Soviet Jews to their homeland. It will not trade indifference on the Soviet Jews' right to aliya for the Kremlin's softening of its hostile stand in the Middle East conflict.

At the same time it will not - if only because this will not help Soviet Jewry - take the Soviet Union on as an ideological enemy. The interest Israel has in Soviet Jews derives not from any general concept of the right of members of all Soviet nationalities to leave their country.

Recently this policy has come under fierce attack for alleged cowardice and even servility by a number of Soviet aliya activists here, among them leading former Prisoners of Zion.

These activists view the emphasis on aliya as misplaced. They insist that the Soviet Union fling its gates open to the exodus of all Jews, wherever they wish to go. They consider Israel's readiness to discuss improved relations with the Soviets before they have done so as little short of treachery. They think it is Israel's own fault that so few among the already few Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union have not been heading in Jerusalem's direction. And they call for maximum possible pressure by all available means on the Evil Empire to make it lift its siege on the Jews.

The principal current targets of these activists are the government's failure to speak up boldly against the Kremlin's new emigration law, and failure to supply Israeli passports to Soviet Jews who have already been granted Israel's citizenship.

They are right to point out that the emigration law, which was supposed to give proof of a new liberal turn in Mikhail Gorbachev's Kremlin, is nothing of the kind. While the revised regulations start by promising virtually unchecked freedom of emigration to all Soviet citizens, they go on to limit such freedom to those with immediate family relations abroad, and in circumstances where "state security" is not affected.

Previously Jews with distant relatives in Israel had been theoretically eligible for reunification with their families.

As always in the Soviet Union, however, these new regulations, which come into effect next January 1, will be tested by the manner of their implementation. The proof of this particular pudding, too, will be in the eating. It might, therefore, be wise to wait a few more weeks before rendering final judgment. But the critical activists will not wait.

They are also contemptuous of the government's explanation for its stand in the matter of the passports. The fear that such a provocative and arguably illegal act would impair delicate contacts now underway with the Soviets is, in their eyes, simply dishonourable when weighed against the boost to Refuseniks' morale that the Israeli documents should offer. In any case, so they believe, contacts with the Soviets must follow, not precede, freedom for Jewish emigration.

Honourable as the activists' own intentions must be, their frenetic activity, combined as it is with a good measure of mud-slinging at "the Establishment," is liable to defeat its own ends.

## Red-faced over tomatoes

ONE DAY last week, so the story goes, the manager of a five-star hotel in Tel Aviv was hauling over the coals the subordinate in charge of the breakfast buffet.

"Why do you keep putting out so many tomatoes?" he expostulated. "Do you know what they cost? Do you have them on your table at home?"

Giving as good as he got, the man replied, "Of course not - I don't live in a five-star hotel."

The tomato scandal is no laughing matter. The government, however, reduced it to the level of farce by having three ministers change their own and each other's minds five times running - or maybe more - as to whether to import a few hundred tons from abroad to relieve the shortage. Behind this unconscious attempt at light relief stood the agriculture lobby, which once again succeeded in pushing the interest of the other 97 per cent of the population, who merely consume their produce, onto the sidelines.

Tomatoes - like potatoes and carrots earlier this year, and cucumbers and tomatoes again last year - seized the headlines because they are basic items which the Israeli consumer has a right to have access to without regard to any temporary supply problems that may affect the growers from time to time. So basic are they, that their sudden soaring in price can even affect the Consumer Price Index and cause tremors throughout the macro-economy, as inflation is boosted and cost-of-living payments brought forward. The tail of a few moshavim and kibbutzim wags the elephant of the whole economy.

In the current reality of government-issued import licences, it is unfortunately necessary for one or more ministers - presumably those of Trade and Industry, and of Agriculture - to step in quickly when a shortage of any specific item develops, and allow its immediate importation. It might be better all round if imports were permitted more freely.

But for the public to be able to buy hugely expensive imported American manufactured foods while at the same time not be able to put a simple salad on its table is as ludicrous as the ministerial shilly-shallying over tomato imports. As in so many other issues, it reflects poor decision-making overly influenced by special-interest lobbying, and with no clear sense of priorities.

## Registration of nationality on ID cards:

# Who needs it?

Allan E. Shapiro

THE CAPTION of High Court Case 230/86: Shoshana (Susan) Miller vs. Minister of Interior, with the bracketed English name of the petitioner, set the stage for the court's decision rejecting the attempt of the Minister of the Interior, Shas's Yitzhak Peretz, to introduce a category of bracketed Judaism - "Jewish (converted)" - into the national "Who's a Jew?" lexicon. Under the present law, a Reform convert must be registered as a Jew. No qualification may be added to distinguish converted Jews from those born to the faith, even if the qualification itself is not discriminatory with regard to the various trends in Judaism.

The court spoke with one voice, although Justice Menahem Elon provided an important supplement to the principal opinion. Both the deputy president, Justice Miriam Ben-Porat, and Justice Elon joined the court's president, Meir Shamgar, in holding that the statutory scheme of the registration law provided no leeway for the interior minister, at his discretion, to introduce new categories of qualified Jews. The concurring opinion of Justice Elon, Israel's leading academic authority on Jewish law, did not detract from the court's unanimity. Elon added emphasis to the court's judgment, spelling out the halachic injunctions against discrimination of converts. Paradoxically, the formalistic, legalistic style of argument predominates in the close analysis of the Knesset registration statute in Shamgar's opinion, while Elon's halachic orientation provides a broader framework, in which the value-content of the issue is highlighted.

Elon points out that the halachic injunction against discrimination of converts, repeated 36 times in the Torah, is based on the "historical memory of the nation" and on "the special sensitivity of a person who has abandoned the social and spiritual world in which he was born and raised, educated and active," and has joined a "different and special spiritual world and social environment, accepting its commandments and way of life."

Coming from the court's authority on religious law (and one-time candidate for the presidency, with the support of the Likud and religious camp), Elon's perspective nullifies the pretensions of the respon-

dent minister to represent a position that is both Jewish and religious. In fact, it is neither. Reading Elon's opinion, one feels a sense of refreshment, as if a window had been opened in a stuffy room, to fine warm, humanistic impulses issuing forth from traditional Jewish religious sources.

In view of the court's unanimity, the reported intention of the interior minister to demand a rehearing before an expanded tribunal seems either an expression of *chutzpa* or a play for time, or both. The case was heard by the court's senior panel, including both the court's president and deputy-president, as well as its leading religious representative. It is to be hoped that the attorney-general will exercise his discretion and refuse to represent the interior minister in further proceedings on this matter.

It is also to be hoped that the final word on the narrow issue of registration, as presented in the Shoshana (Susan) Miller case, has been spoken. However, neither this contest, nor any future judicial ruling, is likely to resolve the underlying conflict. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the court did not seize the opportunity to appeal once again to the government to eliminate the registration of nationality from the identity cards all Israelis carry.

Such an initiative was taken by the court in 1970, when it had the explosive issue of the registration of children of a mixed marriage before it in the landmark Shalit case. At that time, the government, under Golda Meir, rejected the court's appeal. Since then, conditions have changed. A different governmental response now would appear to be a real possibility.

THE UNCERTAINTY with regard to what the court will do no longer exists. When the Shalit case was pending, Mrs. Meir's justice minister, Ya'acov Shimshon Shapiro, guessed wrongly that the court would narrowly reject the registration of the children of Benjamin Shalit and his Scottish gentle wife as Jewish. Under the circumstances,

the prime minister opted to let the matter proceed to judicial determination.

The law was subsequently amended, reversing, in effect, the court's decision. But the question of non-Orthodox conversion immediately surfaced and has been with us ever since. With the court's decision in the Miller case, there is no longer room for guesswork. The court will not pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

Nor does Golda Meir's notion, irrational even in its day, that the registration of nationality was somehow an identification with the struggle of Soviet Jewry, carry any weight. Indeed, if there were mass Jewish immigration to Israel from the Soviet Union, registration requirements, based on proof of Jewish lineage, could prove a major impediment. Since the Bolshevik revolution, there has been an absence of religious ceremonial treatment in matters of marriage and divorce in the Soviet Union. In addition, there has been widespread intermarriage. A mass Soviet Jewish aliya could produce a reenactment of the tragic experience recent Ethiopian newcomers have been experiencing.

No one seriously contends today that the registration of nationality in the identity card has any significant security value. If the card continues to be essential in today's Israel, it is because of the demands of the computers, not of the security forces. The only truly essential item that appears in the identity card is the number.

It used to be that secular commentators emphasized that the registration of nationality in no way foreclosed the issue of "Who is a Jew?" for the rabbinical authorities, in matters such as marriage. Registration of nationality for the rabbinate is not even *prima facie* evidence of one's Jewishness. Significantly, today this contention is advanced by leading representatives in the religious camp. The logical conclusion is that the registration of nationality in the identity card is as superfluous as the unending political battle that revolves around it.

The question of "Who is a Jew?" cannot be answered, for non-religious purposes, in today's Israel. This is a definitional problem on which no national consensus is possible. Therefore, the question should not be asked where there is no reason to ask it. Who needs it?

The writer is a political scientist and a member of Kibbutz Deganya Aleph.

## Dry Bones



## The other foot

Ya'acov Friedler

ONCE AGAIN the ultra-orthodox minority is busy forcing its views on the majority.

This time it intends - and with the aid of the two large bootlicking parties will manage - to add the word "convert" to "Jewish" in the identity cards of gentiles who chose to join our nation, but were accepted by rabbis the "ultras" do not recognize as representing the Almighty on earth.

Their principal concern, as Interior Minister Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz conceded to *The Jerusalem Post* a few months ago, is that "God forbid" "real" Jews should err by marrying converts the ultra-Orthodox do not recognize as Jewish.

They have indicated that despite the latest High Court ruling, they will somehow mark the converts, and other Jews not conforming to their interpretation of God's will, so as to prevent their "inadvertent" marriages to "real" Jews.

The majority stands by helplessly. It need not be so. Why not put the shoe on the other foot?

Let the Interior Ministry, by virtue of the Law of the Land, continue to register those who consider themselves Jewish as "Jewish."

To accommodate the minority

who would not wish to marry us (and how they would ever get near a *huppa* with such doubtful partners as we, is beyond me), let their identity cards be marked.

"Haredi" is one possibility of registration. "Haredi-Shas," "Haredi-Ashkenazi," are two more. "Adherent of the Bnei Brak Sage Rabbi Schach," or "Habad seer of the light," may also be considered.

In this way, all these fanatics will be sure to marry only their own, or into sects they do not totally boycott. The rest of us can be left alone to choose our partners not by identity cards, but as we will.

The "ultras" hold that if "doubtful" Jews are not clearly marked, the nation will be split in two, between those they can marry and those they cannot.

No more splits. Let the *haredim* marry into the certified branch of *haredi* acceptable to them, and continue to look down on the rest of us, who seek to serve God as we see fit, or not to serve at all.

My identity card, I believe I speak for the majority, will continue to say only "Jewish." It's good enough for me.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of *The Jerusalem Post*.

## READERS' LETTERS

### DEALING WITH THE ARAB MINORITY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I refer to David Krivine's attack of November 18, on Gula Cohen and the Israeli right.

By comparing the right in Israel to "feudal-minded right-wing elements in Europe... who dislike strangers... of inferior races," Mr. Krivine misleads his readers. These circles in Europe were anti-Semitic despite the fact that the Jews presented no physical or political threat. When the Nazis seized power in 1933, for instance, there were 500,000 Jews in Germany out of a total population of approximately 50 million. The Jews constituted one per cent of the population. The Jews of Germany laid no claim to any German territory; they did not demand autonomy; they in no way acted against the interest of the German state; they did not knife Germans in the streets. They asked one thing - to be citizens of equal status, on an individual basis.

The Arabs in this country, however, represent a threat to the very survival of Israel; they do not accept the existence of a Jewish state in this part of the world; they actively work against Israel's interests and security; they knife Jews in the streets; they constitute 36 per cent of post-1967 Israel and 17 per cent of the

population within the Green Line.

This nationalistic conflict adds up to a state of war. Although having its high and low points in terms of physical violence, this war can be traced back 100 years and certainly as far back as the early 1920s, when large-scale anti-Jewish pogroms first occurred.

The attitude of the Israeli right towards Arabs is a function of this fact. War, by definition, is a conflict between groups, not individuals. All discussion of apprehending those who perpetrate knifings, etc. is irrelevant - we are dealing with acts of war directed against one group by the representative of another - not common crime where the motive is individual gain. To be sure, only a minority of Arabs engage in anti-Jewish violence; in no war does the entire population participate.

I am not advocating anti-Arab violence. I am suggesting, however, that the left in Israel wake up to the realities of our situation. Dealing with Israel's Arab minority in the same way and according to the same democratic principles as the U.S. for instance, deals with its Jewish minority is tantamount to suicide.

DAVID BAR HAIM  
Jerusalem.

### BACKING THE PLO IN JERUSALEM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Amed's murder was a repulsive, cold-blooded act of malice. His murderers have been caught and will be dealt with according to the law. I am confident that the courts will properly punish his assassins. What they did cannot be justified or explained under any circumstances.

But, as to the people who are shouting "Vengeance - death to the Arabs," who attack Arab citizens and burn Arab shops, I say that they disgust me. I am a Jew and they shame me. Racism and bigotry

ought to have no place in modern Israel.

Who could approve of these people's actions more than our enemies, Arafat, Assad, etc.? By attempting to enforce law and order, Mayor Kollek is not supporting "the PLO in Jerusalem." Rather, by grossly violating public order, not to mention Judaism's moral standards, it is they who are supporting the PLO in Jerusalem. They are the terrorists.

ANDREW H. LUTERMAN  
Arad.

### MORE TOLERANCE NEEDED

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Some readers may agree with Harold Fisch ("Religion that's alive and kicking" - November 23) that "the tensions of Israeli society are to be preferred to the mutual tolerance... of the secular and religious in a British, European or American setting." For my part I could do with a lot less kicking and a lot more mutual tolerance.

As for the Archbishop of Canterbury who is roundly criticized for not speaking out often enough, I suggest that Mr. Fisch take a look at our

chief rabbis. If there are two things which are not alive and kicking, they are surely the two chief rabbis.

GINGER SAUNDERS  
Jerusalem.

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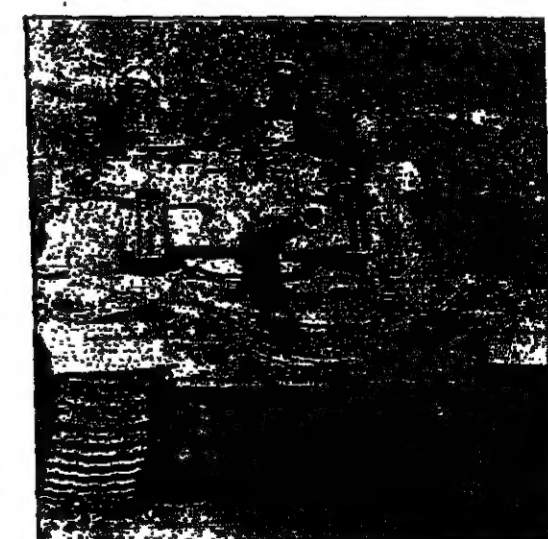
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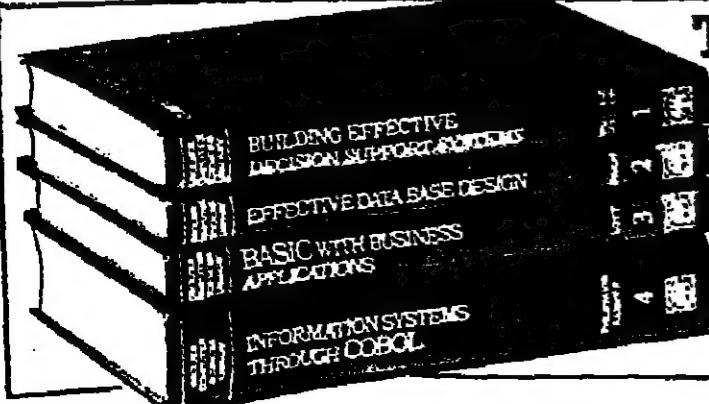
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